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'TWAS BUT THE OTHER DAY.

The rough hewn schoolhouse stood upon
the steep hill side;
Our class was full the length of oaken,
puncheon floor;
Laddie and lass alike the benches did
bestride,
To coast the slope white winter coated
o'er.
'Twas but the other day.

Only the other day!
A father's trust—a mother's kiss lingering
yet;
First venture from paternal fold forth
in the storm;
Rash vow that, bore but shame and vain
regret;
Hands gently folded ere they'd wrought
reform.
Only the other day.

Only the other day,
When, boys, I crossed the plain seeking
this healthful clime;
Came word that, 'neath the daisies bent,
sweet Alice slept.
Above the stone I heard the village
church bells chime;
Refraining saddest memories ere wept
—Only the other day.

'Twas but the other day!
Yet, in its flight true love had closed its
grave with tears;
Where kindred stood, the stranger
planted eager feet;
And while my steps bend down the fading
years,
Each morrow heralds in its cycle fleet—
'Twas but the other day!
—Bert McCoy, Hookstown, Pa.

THAT WEARY JOGRAPHY.

Oh, dreary, dreary jography,
You are a thing that bothers me;
You nearly drive me mad
With latitudes and hemispheres!
You often fill my eyes with tears—
And zones are just as bad.

But, oh, just like a sandy hill,
You're only hard and sad until
A boy gets to the top;
And then so splendid is the sight,
He looks and looks from morn till night,
And doesn't want to stop.

So from jography one sees
Strange animals and birds and trees
And me on camelback,
One sees the Malay proas fly,
And icebergs rising to the sky,
And bearded kings and black.

As if it was a circus show,
The world goes past the boys who know
the things so hard to learn.
They see the wilds of Hon land,
They see the giant bread fruit stand
Where great volcanoes burn.

Like Alice through the Looking Glass,
So through the jography we pass
Straight into Wonder Land;
And though our families may be
Domiciliated utterly,
We are a roving band.

ALL HE KNOWS.

I.

I don't keer what he lackin'—
He don't dress up fer show;
He know his mammy love him,
En dat des all he know!

II.

I don't keer ef he lookin'
Lak a blackbird in de snow—
He know his mammy love him,
En dat des all he know!

III.

En all would be so lonesome
In dis weary worl' below,
Ef his mammy had ter love him,
En his sweet soul didn't know!
—Atlanta Constitution.

QUOTE FROM HAMLET

Many Phrases Have Become a Part of Everyday Speech.

Few people are aware of the extent to which the lines in Hamlet have entered into the daily speech of intelligent men and women, yet a conversation seldom continues long without one of the parties to it making use of phrases found in that masterpiece of the dramatist. Here are a few of the most common of the quotations, taken at random from the tragedy:

How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!

Frailty, thy name is woman!

In my mind's eye, Horatio.

A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.

To be or not to be, that is the question.

Though it make the unskillful laugh,
cannot but make the judicious grieve.

Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft losses both itself and friend.

This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou can'st not then be false to any man.

To the manner born.

It is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance.

Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!

Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain.

Brevity is the soul of wit.

To be honest as this world goes is to be a man picked out of 10,000.

Though this be madness, yet there's method in it.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

It out-herods Herod.

To hold, as't were, the mirror up to nature.

The lady doth protest too much, me thinks.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.

It's as easy as lying.

Assume a virtue if you have it not.

We know what we are, but know not what we may be.

Sweets to the sweet: farewell!

The rest is silence!

STRANGE HAPPENINGS.

An 8-year-old girl runs a restaurant in Denver.

A Berlin woman bequeathed her property to a cat.

A corn on the toe of a Philadelphia man caused his death.

A mine near Phoenix, Ariz., disappeared a week after the shaft had been sunk.

A Bangor, Me., man who is said to be otherwise sane, has an American flag tattooed on his cheek.

A Pennsylvania hotelkeeper was fined 67 cents for swearing at his servant, who would not get up when called.

This amusing excuse was given by the editor of an Indian vernacular paper, which was printed with two columns left blank on the most important page. "We had reserved this space for an exceptionally powerful article on a subject of universal interest to our readers, but at the last moment we find the article cannot be compressed into the two columns reserved for it. The article will make its appearance next week."

Window Blinds.

Objection is sometimes raised against the use of Holland or other cotton blinds on the score that they soon soil and spoil or run up in washing. There is no need to have them washed as there is a much simpler way of cleaning them. The blind should be spread flat on a table and well rubbed all over with bread-crumbs. This will make it look quite clean and fresh. While it makes much less work than washing, it will prove more satisfactory in the end.

THE PORTAGES OF LAKE ERIE.

Carrying Places Used by the Indians and the Traders of the Early Days.

In these days of railways, one can hardly realize the difficulties of travel and transportation in the west in the early days when the Northwest Territory was a wilderness inhabited by Indians, and a few traders and French missionary priests were the only white men. Roads there were none. The rivers and streams were the only available routes. For instance, the Indians of Southern Michigan skirted the southern shore of Lake Erie, entered a river emptying into it, and paddled up stream until them came to the usual portage, or "carry." Here they landed, carried their canoes across until they came to a river emptying into the Ohio. Here they again resumed the canoe journey to the Ohio, and thence up some Kentucky stream that would take them into the famed hunting grounds of that region—for Kentucky was not the permanent habitation of any tribe or tribes of Indians, but the hunting ground of all of them. Often hostile bands met on this common territory, and the frequency of these encounters caused the red men to name it "the dark and bloody ground."

When the French adventured into the region to the west and southwest of the Great Lakes, they of course took Indian guides, and their routes of exploration were the same lines of travel as used by the tribes. One result of this was that the southern shore of Lake Erie was a terra incognita to them. Their first route from Quebec into the lake country was up the Ottawa river, thence by portage across to a stream emptying into Lake Huron, thence up to Mackinac, down Lake Michigan to Green Bay, thence by Fox river and a portage into the Illinois; to the head of Lake Michigan, and thence by other portages and routes to the Illinois. Later they used the Maumee river to reach the headwaters of the Wabash, over a route to be presently given; but they made few explorations of the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Maumee to where Erie now is. It was not until New France passed under the English flag that the whites became familiar with this region.

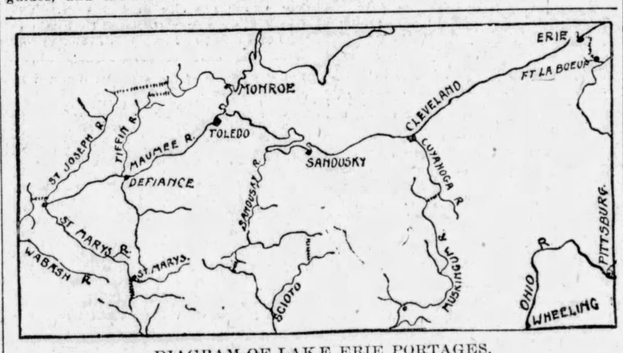


DIAGRAM OF LAKE ERIE PORTAGES.

It will be remembered that Virginia laid claim to the Northwest Territory, under the somewhat sweeping grant made by King James to the London company, which gave the grantees the country to the South sea. George Washington was a patriot, but when freedom had been achieved through the successful ending of the Revolution, and he took up again his neglected personal affairs, he turned his attention to the Ohio region. Besides his seven to eight thousand acres along the Potomac, he owned many more thousands of acres along the Ohio and Great Kanawha. He was probably the landholder of the largest acreage in the United States. He desired the settlement of the Ohio valley for personal reasons; but he was a Virginian through and through, and he was busy with plans to divert the commerce of the west from New York and Pennsylvania to the Virginia ports. All through the eighties of the eighteenth century he was doing all he could to bring these things to pass. In 1784 he wrote to Governor Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, father of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, the hero of Fort Meigs, on the commercial importance of a survey of the western waterways, and the bringing of trade into Virginia. He wrote:

"The navigation of the Ohio being well known, they will have less to do in examination of it: but nevertheless let the courses and distances be taken to the mouth of the Muskingum and up that river to the carrying place of the Cuyahoga; down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie, and thence to Detroit. Let them do the same with Big Beaver Creek and with the Scioto. In a word, let the waters east and west of the Ohio which invite their notice by their proximity, and by the ease with which land transportation may be had between them and the lakes on the one side, and the rivers Potomac and James on the other, be explored, accurately delineated, and a correct and corrected map of the whole be presented to the public."

Washington urged this as a matter of vast commercial and political importance. His plan was to bring furs and other goods across Ohio by the rivers and portages, thence up the Great Kanawha and by portage across the mountains to the upper tributaries of the James; or up the Ohio and Monongahela, thence by portage over the mountains to the Potomac.

The dominance of Washington's idea of the importance of the rivers and portages is shown by the incorporation into the Ordinance of 1787 of the following provision: "The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying-places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free." Note the care with which the portages were included in this clause.

The sketch map accompanying this article is to be considered merely as a diagram indicating the general location of the portages between the streams falling into Lake Erie and those tributary to the Ohio. The scale on which it is drawn does not permit of absolute accuracy, nor had the artist a map available which showed all the tributaries named in the description which follows.

Beginning at the eastern end of the lake, the first portage was thirteen miles in length, from what is now the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, to what is now called French creek, a tributary of the Allegheny. When France determined to occupy the Valley of the Ohio, a fort was built at Erie, and another, called Fort La Boeuf, on the north bank of the west fork of French creek, where now stands the city of Waterford. Then they utilized the Indian portage route to build a road, over which were hauled the cannon, ammunition and supplies for Forts Venango and Duquesne.

The next portage westward was that between the Cuyahoga river and the Tuscarawas, an affluent of the Muskingum. Henry Howe, in his Historical Collections of Ohio, thus gives its route: "It left the Cuyahoga at the village of Old Portage, about three miles north of Akron. It went up the hill westward about half a mile to the high ground, where it turned southerly and ran about parallel with the canal to near the Summit lake; there took the low ground nearly south to the Tuscarawas, which it struck a mile or two above New Portage." It was something over eight miles in length.

Going up the Sandusky river there were two portages to the Scioto. The first was from the stream at the line of Crawford county, southward five miles (in high water) to a tributary of the Scioto. The other was up Tymochtee creek, from a point in the northwest corner of Marion county, southward eight miles (in high water) to the Scioto.

But by far the most important of these portages were those from the tributaries of the Maumee to those of the Wabash and Great Miami. The Maumee-Wabash route was that employed by the French traders, between Fort St. Vincent (now Vincennes, Indiana) and Detroit. It is alleged that in 1680 a French trading post was established on the spot where the British afterward erected Fort Miami, ten miles above Toledo. This was afterwards removed to the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, where now stands the city of Fort Wayne. The places of leaving one stream and of entering another were varied, of course, with the stage of water. When the streams were high, the shortest route possible was taken; when low, the difficulty of navigation, even with the light trading canoes, compelled leaving one river lower down and entering the other at a lower point.

The most important Maumee route left the St. Mary's river a mile or two above its junction with the St. Joseph, thence southwest from five to nine miles according to the size and load of the boat and the stage of water, to Little River, a branch of the Wabash.

Another Maumee river route went up the Auglaize, which empties into the Maumee at Defiance, to a point on the northern line of Allen county, thence by portage southwest to the St. Mary's river; thence up this river and West creek fifteen miles in high water; then by another portage south eight miles to Loramie creek, a main affluent of the Great Miami, and so to the Ohio.

This same portage was also reached by going directly up the Maumee and St. Mary's. Regarding this route, Consul Willshire Butterfield, in his History of the Girtys, says that James Girty, in 1793, established a trading-house at the point where the portage began at the head of the St. Mary's leading south to Loramie creek. "It was identical with the site of the present town of St. Marys in Auglaize county, Ohio, and was then a small Indian village." For seven years, Butterfield says, Girty enjoyed a complete monopoly of the Indian trade at that point. "He shipped his peltry down the St. Mary's to the Maumee; thence to the Rapids, and from that place across Lake Erie to Detroit, returning with stores to be disposed of to the Indians, at large profits. These goods were brought by water, right to his door."

A second route also used, passed further up the Auglaize than as above given, up Pusheta creek, and thence by a short portage in high water to Loramie creek.

There was also a portage from the Auglaize east to the Scioto, near the Hardin county line, the distance between the streams being five miles in high water.

Another Maumee route was up the Tiffin river, which empties into the Maumee above Defiance, to a point in southwest Lenawee county, Michigan, thence by a five-mile portage in high water to Bear creek, a tributary of the River Raisin, which falls into Lake Erie at Monroe.

Still another route was up the St. Joseph river from Fort Wayne to the southeastern part of Hillsdale county, Michigan, thence by a portage of ten to fifteen miles to Bear creek, and then down the Raisin. Dr. Charles E. Slocum, of Defiance, to whom the writer is indebted for valuable aid in securing information contained in this paper, says: "There was also considerable communication between the upper Tiffin, the St. Joseph of the Maumee, and the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan."

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

FISH WALK BENEATH SEA

Many molluscs are one legged; their limbs, however, are not supported by articulated and solid levers. They move along the surface of the ground, or bottom of the sea, by means of a single foot, which they thrust forward and fix to some solid object, and then by a strong muscular contraction of the leg draw their body to it. "Those that have a big house to carry," says Hartwig, "generally move along very slowly, while others that are possessed of a comparatively strong and thick leg have rapid and lively movements."

The structure of the leg of the tornatella, of our coasts, is remarkable. Beaten by the waves, it has need of additional anchorage. Its foot is therefore divided into two portions, and when it crawls it fixes one disc and advances the other, which it attaches firmly to some surface, until the hind sucker is detached and drawn forward. It thus gradually gains ground upon its one leg, by the alternate adhesion of these twin discs.—Answers.

Hard for Him.

Visitor—So you've got a cat and a dog? You should be glad to have such nice pets.

Tommy—Oh, they ain't much use to me; they don't like cake or jam.

Visitor—Well?

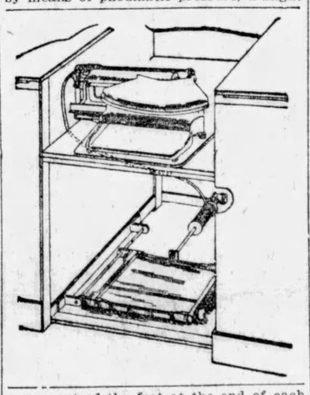
Tommy—Well, they're never blamed for any that's missing.—Philadelphia Press.

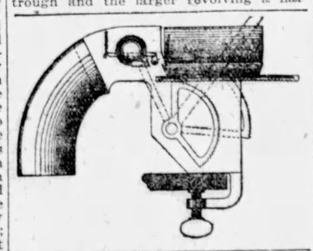
A TRICK HORSE.

The accompanying picture is that of Redmond P. Kersey, a member of the mounted police, New York, and his inseparable companion, Pompey. The latter's accomplishments are many and varied. He shakes hands with debonair grace responds affirmatively or negatively, as the case may be, to pressing inquiries as to the state of his health, puts many a student of mathematics to blush by pawing instantaneously correct solutions of arithmetical problems and performs all sorts of wonderful feats that prove his education not to have been neglected.

Pneumatic Carriage Shifter.

The stenographer who operates the typewriter for hours in succession every day soon finds that one of the most arduous duties in connection with the daily routine is the shifting of the machine carriage after the finish of each line, to place the paper in position for starting the next line. Our illustration shows a new attachment, which has been introduced by a Canadian inventor, to relieve the hands of this portion of the work. The idea is to space the paper and shift the carriage by means of pneumatic pressure, a slight movement of the feet at the end of each line placing the carriage ready for work again As will be seen, there is a sliding platform suspended beneath the machine, to be operated by the feet. The action of driving it backward compresses air in the cylinder and transfers the pressure through a tube to a second cylinder placed in line with the platen on the machine. A piston inside this cylinder is connected with the carriage to drive it toward the right as soon as the feet slide the platform back and produce the required pressure.





Green Pea Shelling Machine.

A western inventor has patented a rather ingenious machine for shelling green peas, which will do the work more rapidly than it can be done by hand. The outfit clamps on a table, as shown in the picture, and has a V shaped sliding trough in front, in which each pod is inserted by the operator. Beneath this trough will be seen two toothed segments, of different size and mounted on the same shaft. These are rotated toward the rear by the lever shown in the dotted lines, the smaller segment sliding the trough and the larger revolving a narrow circular brush. Before the pod comes in contact with this brush, as it travels backward in the sliding trough, it strikes a small roller, which rides along the upper surface of the pod and adjusts a slitting device at just the proper height to open the shells without cutting the peas. After being opened the pod continues its journey to the brush, which cleans out the peas and drops them down the tube at the rear, while the empty pod is brought back on the trough and replaced with a full one. A little practice will enable the operator to attain high speed in the work.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is it almost impossible to kill a soldier? Because he can live quarters very comfortably.

Would you know of what to make a coat if you couldn't get fine clothes? Of course (course).

How did Peter spell his name? With ease (e's).

Does a man know what he proposes to be when he chooses the trade of a blacksmith? To be shoer (sure).

Does any word contain all the vowels? Unquestionably.

Can you tell of what nationality Napoleon was? Of course I can (Corsican).

Why is your mother like your grandmother? She is your aunt's sister (ancestor).

What land is like a merry dog wagging his tail? America (a merry cur).

What is the difference between a light rain and a young gentleman? One is mist and the other Mr.

How far is it from February to April? A March of thirty-one days.

Who is the most popular man of letters in the country? The postman.

Why is a clergyman sometimes like a carpenter? Because he is often a joiner.

When is a dog hurt like one of Dickens' characters? When it is all of a twist (Oliver Twist).

When can a moth grind corn? When he is a miller.

Why is a game of tennis like a party of children? There is always a racket.

Why is a fish hook like a horse? They both need baiting.

What sweetmeat is like a person proposed for some office? The candied date (candidate).

That which every one requires, that which every one gives, that which every one asks, and that which very few take? **Advice.**

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER EIGHT—(Continued.)

I was as much surprised at the request as I had been when she asked me why Belfort and I were to meet. It was my first thought that she was in fear for him, and I asked with a little malice—

"Do you make the same request of Lieutenant Belfort?"

When I saw the faint flush of color rising in her face, I was sorry that I had asked the question.

"No," she replied, "I would not make such a request of him, although I have known him longer than I have you."

I was pleased, greatly pleased; but she reminded me that I had not answered her question.

"The challenge has been issued," I said, "and if I withdraw at so late a moment I should be called a coward. Would you have me bear such a name in Philadelphia?"

"No; but is there no other way?"

"None that I know of."

A look of sadness replaced the flush on her face.

"It is a barbarous custom, I think," she said, "and belongs to a barbarous age. It is merely the better swordsman or marksman who wins, and not of necessity the better man. It decides no more than the hot ploughshare of the Middle Ages, and of the two customs I think the trial by hot iron was the saner."

I was silent, again not knowing what to answer, and she too said no more. I believed that at the last, and after weighing my evasions, she began to guess why Belfort and I had quarreled. In a few moments we joined the others, and we bore the ladies company to their houses. Belfort was silent and moody over his failure, and bade us a brief adieu. It was ten o'clock then, and soon we were due at Catron's rooms to arrange for the duel. But before the time had elapsed the man Waters came to our quarters, his evil eyes peering under his shock of red hair.

"Confound it," I cried, "your company is an honor that I can well do without."

"I would not intrude," he said, "but I am sent by the commander-in-chief, Sir William Howe, himself, who wishes you to come at once to his headquarters."

I was startled. The detection of our identity, or punishment for preparing to fight a duel were the ideas that sprang up in my head. But the first disappeared quickly. If Sir William had discovered who we were, he would have sent a file of soldiers for both of us, and not an order to me alone to come to his headquarters.

"You have no choice but to go," said Marcel, "and if you do not return in time I will report to Catron what has happened. I will see that Belfort does not make any charges against you."

CHAPTER IX.

WITH THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I knew that my honor was safe in Marcel's hands, and I followed Waters to Sir William Howe, whom I found dictating to his secretary. He gave me a little nod and said—

"I have sent my aide, Vivian, away on other duty and I wish you to take his place. You will find a chair there and you can wait."

I sat down, and he paid no further attention to me for a long time. Then he relieved the secretary, who looked worn out, and put me in his place. I write a fair round hand with a goose quill, and Sir William seemed pleased with my work. The letters were on official business, mostly to cabinet ministers in London, and to this day I often wonder if the British archives still contain documents written by that most disloyal rebel Robert Chester.

Evidently it was a busy day with Sir William Howe, as we wrote on hour after hour, long past four o'clock, the time for arranging the duel, though my work did not keep me from noticing more than once the luxury of Sir William's quarters, and the abundant proof that this man was made for a life of easy goodnature and not for stern war. How well the British served us with most of their generals! I inferred that busy days such as this were rare with Sir William Howe.

Orderlies came in with reports and went directly out again. The night darkened through the windows at last, and supper was brought to us, which I had the honor of sharing with Sir William.

It was full ten o'clock when he sat down in a chair and ceased to dictate, while I opened and shut my cramped fingers to be sure that I still had over them the power of motion.

"You are tired, Melville," said Sir William, "and you have honestly earned your weariness."

"I hope that I have served you well, Sir William," I replied. I was thoroughly sincere when I said this. God knows that I had cause only to like Sir William Howe, and in truth I did like him. I thought of him as a good man in the wrong place.

"Yes, you have done well," he said, "but I did not send for you merely to help me in this work. I wished to break up the plans for that silly duel that you and Lieutenant Belfort are trying to arrange. Do not flush; none of your friends have betrayed you. I heard of it through a proper channel. I could have arrested and punished you both, but I preferred a milder method. I liked you from the first, Lieutenant Melville, and I do not wish my young officers to kill one another. You cannot serve either the king, me, or one another by sharpening your swords on the bones of your comrades. No protestations, but understand that I forbid this! Do I wish you or Lieutenant Belfort to come to me with British blood on his hands? Is it not bad enough when the Englishmen of the Old World and the New are cutting one another's throats?"

It was a time when silence became me, and in truth no answer was needed. Sir William seemed to be excited. He walked hurriedly back and forth, and apparently forgot the lowness of my rank when he continued—

"I have been blamed by a numerous and powerful party in England because I have not pushed the campaign more vigorously, because I have not used more severity. I say this to you, a young man, because every one knows it. A wasted country, burning towns, and slaughtered people do not look so bad when they are thousands of miles away. But put yourself in my place, in the place of the general-in-chief. Did I wish to kill the sons and grandsons of Englishmen? Did I wish to waste this English domain, greater than England herself? I hoped, when laying England, that the quarrel would be made up, that all Englishmen would remain brethren. My brother and I made offers, and I still hoped, even after the battle of Long Island and our capture of New York, that the rebels would come back to us. But they have not, and those who remain loyal, like the rich of this city and New York, do not seem to know the temper and resources of their own countrymen who oppose us. How could I fight well with the torch of peace in one hand and the torch of war in the other? There must be either peace or war. A country cannot have both at the same time."

"It is certain," I said, "that if any other country possessed these colonies it would not have treated them as well as England has done."

In making this assertion I was thoroughly sincere. While convinced that we had ample cause for rebellion, I had always felt that the cause would have been much greater had our mother nation us mildly or rather let us rule ourselves until we grew strong and proud, and then suddenly and against the wishes of many of her best, sought to give us a master when we had never known one.

"It is true, or at least I hope so," said Sir William, "but that does not end the war. How are we to achieve the conquest of a country six or seven times as large as England, and inhabited by a people of our own race and spirit? If we beat an army in one place, another appears elsewhere; if we hold a city, it is merely an island in a sea of rebels, and we cannot convert the whole thirteen colonies into one huge camp!"

As I have said before, Sir William seemed much agitated. I noticed a letter with the royal seal lying upon the table, to which his eyes frequently turned and which he took in his hands several times, though he did not reopen it in my presence. I judged that its contents were unpleasant to him, though I could not guess their nature. That and his agitation would account for the extraordinary freedom with which he spoke to me, a comparative stranger. And I was sincerely sorry for him, knowing his unfitness for the task in which he had failed, and believing too that he bore my countrymen no ill will. He continued his uneasy walk for a few minutes, and then sitting down endeavored to compose himself.

"Do not repeat any of the things that I have said to you, Melville; see that you do not," he said to me; but he added in a lower tone, as if to himself: "But I know of no good reason why my opinions should not be heard."

I assured him that nothing he had said would be repeated by me, and in truth I had no thought of doing so, even before he gave his caution.

"Melville," he said, "you are tired and sleepy, and so am I. I shall not send you to your quarters, but there is a lounge in the anteroom upon which Vivian sleeps. You may take his place there tonight, and consider yourself the commander of my guard. Merely see that the sentinels are on duty at the door, and have received proper instructions. Then you may go to sleep."

I bade him good-night, found that all was right with the sentinels, and lay down in my clothes on the lounge. I was worn out with the long work, but I did not go to sleep. I was compelled to reflect upon the extreme singularity of my position. I, Robert Chester, a lieutenant in the rebel army and most loyal to the congress, was on watch at the door of Sir William Howe, the British commander-in-chief, as commander of his guard. And moreover I meant to be faithful to my trust. Upon these points my conscience gave me no twinge, but it urged with increasing force the necessity of our speedy flight from Philadelphia. Our errand had been a fruitless one. Honor called us away and danger hurried us on. Only the duel with Belfort stood in the way of an attempt to escape. It is true that Sir William Howe had forbidden the meeting, but I did not feel that I could withdraw from it despite his command. I was too deeply involved.

Shortly after I lay down I heard loud voices, and two men who gave the countersign, passed the sentinel and entered the room where I lay. I had not put out the fight, and I saw their faces distinctly. They were Hessians, and colonels, as I judged by their uniform. Now I always hated the sight of a Hessian, and when they told me that they wished to see Sir William Howe on important business, I examined them long and critically, from their flushed face down to their great jackboots, before I condescended to answer.

"Don't you hear us?" exclaimed the younger, with an oath and in bad English. "We wish to see Sir William Howe!"

"Yes, I hear you," I said, "but I do not know that Sir William Howe wishes to see you."

"He himself is to be the judge of that," replied the elder, "and do you tell him that we are here."

Their faces were sure proof that both men had been drinking, but evidently the potations of the younger had been the deeper. Otherwise even a Hessian would scarcely have dared to be so violent in manner. I told them that Sir William Howe probably had retired, and on no account could they disturb him. They insisted in angry tones, but I would have stood by my refusal had not Sir William himself, who had heard the altercation, appeared, fully dressed, at the door, and bade them enter. I was about to retire, but Sir William signed to me to stay, and I sat down in a chair near the window.

It was merely a matter concerning the Hessian troops—a claim of the colonels that they had received an overshare of danger and an undershare of rations, while the British had been petted; and I would not put down the narration of it here, had it not produced an event that advanced me still further in the good graces of Sir William.

Hessian soldiers in those days even ordinarily had but few manners, but when in liquor none at all. They seemed to presume, too, upon the widely reported face that Sir William Howe was fast losing credit with his government, and might be supplanted at any time. They were accusing, even violent in their claims; and the red flush appeared more than upon the swarthy skin of Sir William's face. I wondered how he could restrain his anger, but he was essentially self restrained, and though he was their commander he did not reply to them in kind. At last the younger man, Schwarzfelder was his name, denied outright and in an insulting manner some statement made by Sir William, and I rose at once. Sir William's eye met mine, and his look was in the affirmative. I took the Hessian colonel, who in truth was staggering with drink, dragged him through the anteroom, and threw him into the street. This brought his comrade to his senses, and he apologized hastily both for himself and Colonel Schwarzfelder.

"Deem yourself fortunate," said Sir William, sternly, and with much dignity, "that you and Colonel Schwarzfelder do not hear more of this. I am yet the commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in America, and I am not to be insulted by any of my subordinates, either here or elsewhere. Go back, sir, to your quarters at once and take your drunken comrade with you. Lieutenant Melville, I thank you again for your services."

The officer retired in great confusion, and Sir William sent me back to the anteroom. I left him sitting at his table, looking thoughtful and gloomy.

CHAPTER X—THE FINE FINISH OF A PLAY.

When I reached our room the next morning, I found Marcel just rising, though there were black lines under his eyes, from which I judged that his sleep had not been adequate to the demands of nature. Yet he seemed happy and contented. There was upon his face no shadow, either of troubles past, present, or to come.

"Ah, Philadelphia is a pleasant place, Robert, my bold knight!" he said. "I would that I could stay here long enough to exhaust its pleasures. It is seldom that I have met fellows of such wit, fancy and resource as Moore, Vivian, and the others. They have an abundance to eat here, cards without limit, beautiful women to look upon and admire and dance with; a theatre where they say the plays are not bad, and upon the stage of which the beautiful Mary Desmond herself is to appear with honor and distinction, for she could not appear otherwise. Now tell me, out of the truth that is in your soul, Robert Chester, can life at Valley Forge compare with life in Philadelphia?"

The mention of Mary Desmond's name in such a connection of course caught my attention, but I deferred all question about it until I could draw from Marcel the narration of what had occurred at Catron's room when I did not come to arrange the duel.

"We had a game, a most beautiful game," said Marcel, in reply. "Vincent Moore and I were partners, and we won everything that the others could transfer from their pockets to the table. Upon my soul, Bob, I love that Irishman almost as much as I do you!"

"But the duel?" I said; "what explanation did you make for me?"

"By my faith," he cried, "Vivian and Belfort and Catron wanted us to explain how we could win so handsomely and so continuously. They said that Old Nick was surely at our elbow, and if you consider the invisible character of the gentleman aforesaid, I cannot deny that he was or wasn't."

"But the duel, the duel?" I said. "Marcel, be serious for two consecutive minutes!"

"Oh, that little affair of yours and Belfort's! I had forgotten about it in the midst of more important subjects. Why do you bother so much over trifles, Chester? It's that confounded Quakerish sense of responsibility you have. Get rid of it. It will never do you any good in this world or the next, and will spoil many otherwise pleasant moments. But your little affair? I see that you are growing red in the face with impatience or annoyance, and are not to be satisfied without a narration. Well, I arrived at Catron's room on time, and explained that you had been summoned by Sir William Howe, and would communicate with us as soon as you could escape from the honor conferred upon you by the commander-in-chief. All of which I spoke in most stately and proper fashion, and the result seemed extremely satisfactory to every gentleman present, saving his High Mightiness, Lieutenant Reginald Belfort, who was disposed to impugn your courage or at least your zeal for a trial at arms, whereupon I offered to fight him myself, without delay, in that very room and at that very minute. Moore was eager for it, saying that the proposition was most becoming to a gentleman like myself (I gave him my best bow) and was in the highest interest of true sport, but the others lacked his fine perceptions and just appreciation of a situation and would not allow it. Then Moore proposed cards, and we sat down to the game at exactly ten minutes past four o'clock by my watch, and we did not rise until ten minutes past four o'clock this morning by the same watch, rounding out the twelve hours,—I do not remember just when, for I held a most beautiful hand at that moment.—Sir William's secretary came in with a report that you had been installed for the night in his place, which, of course, checked any further aspersion on your honor that Belfort might have had in store for you"

Then I told him that Sir William Howe knew of the projected duel and had forbidden it.

"What do you say now, Marcel?" I asked.

"Why, it was a pretty affair before," he exclaimed, and his face expressed supreme satisfaction, "but it is famous now. A duel is a duel at any time, but a forbidden duel is best of all. You and Belfort are bound to fight since the commander-in-chief has forbidden it. I can conceive of no possible set of circumstances able to drive us away from Philadelphia until the edges of your swords shall have met."

"But how?" I asked helplessly.

"Don't worry," he said with confidence. "Moore and I will arrange it. With that man to help me, I would agree to arrange anything. Now, Bob, you just be calm and trust me. Don't bother yourself at all about this duel until you get your sword in your hand and Belfort before you; then do your best."

It is the truth that I had no wish to fight a duel, but I did not intend that I alone should appear unwilling; so I left the affair in Marcel's hands, meanwhile seeming to look forward to the meeting as a man does to his wedding. Then I asked Marcel what he meant by the appearance of Miss Desmond in the play.

"I was going to tell you of that," he said. "You know the little theatre in South street. It has been the scene of some famous plays during the past winter. They have officers here who write them and act them too. There's 'The Mock Doctor,' and 'The Devil is in It,' and 'The Wonder,'—the wonder of which last is a woman who kept a secret,—and maybe a dozen more. Well, they are going to give one tonight that has in it many parts for gallant knights and beautiful ladies. The British officers are, of course, the gallant knights, and our Tory maidens are the beautiful ladies. They asked Miss Demond to take a leading part. She objected to appearing on the stage, and her father, the crusty old merchant, sustained her in the refusal. But they tacked about and poured in a broadside from another quarter—it was a naval officer who told me about it. They said that she was the most conspicuous of the Tory young ladies in Philadelphia, and she would seem lacking in zeal if she refused to share in an affair devised, given, and patronized by the most loyal. Whereupon she withdrew her refusal, and I suppose has prevailed upon her father to withdraw his also—at least he has made no further objection. You will go, of course, Robert, and see her act."

Yes, I would go, but I was conscious in my heart of a secret dislike to the appearance of Mary Desmond upon the stage. It was an affair for ladies and gentlemen, and but few of the general public would be present; still it was not a time when play acting was regarded with very favorable eyes, especially in America. Yet I was conscious that my objection was not founded upon that feeling. I did not wish to see Mary Desmond, to whom I was naught, seeking the applause of a crowd, and above all, I was not willing to hear these men from England discussing her as they would discuss some stage queen of their own London.

Belfort, who was a fine actor, so Marcel told me, was to have the hero's part, and he was to make love to Miss Desmond.

"But I promise you it's all in the play, Bob," said Phil, looking at me from under his eyebrows.

I was not so sure of that, but this additional news increased my distaste for the play, and I would have changed my mind and stayed away if Marcel had not assured me that it could not be done.

"You are to go with us behind the scenes, Bob," he said. "We have already arranged for that. Moore is one of the managers, and he has made me his assistant. Behold, how invaluable I have become to the British army in the few days that we have been in Philadelphia! We may need your help, too. You are to be held in reserve, and Moore will never forgive you if you do not come."

I was a little surprised at his eagerness on the point, but at the appointed time I went with him to the theatre. It had never lacked for attendance when the plays were given in the course of the winter, and tonight, as usual, it was crowded with British and Hessian officers, and Philadelphia Tories with their wives and daughters. I peeped at the audience from my place behind the curtain, and it had been a long time since I had seen so much white powder and rose-pink and silk ribbon and golden epaulet.

I do not remember much about the play or even its name, only that it had in it a large proportion of love-making, and fighting with swords, all after the approved fashion. I might have taken more careful note had not Reginald Belfort and Mary Desmond filled the principal parts, and my eyes and ears were for them in particular rather than for the play in general. There was a great chorus of "Bravos," and a mighty clapping of hands when she appeared upon the stage as the oppressed and distressed daughter of a mediaeval English Lord whom the brave knight, Lieutenant Reginald Belfort, was to win, sword in hand, and to whom he was to make the most ardent love. Belfort did his part well. I give him full credit for that. He did not miss a sigh or vow of passion, and his voice, his looks, his gestures were so true, so earnest, that the audience thundered its applause.

"Doesn't he play it splendidly?" said Marcel, in an ecstasy to me.

"Yes, damn him!" I growled.

And she! she merely walked through the part for a long time, but she gradually caught the spirit of the lines—perhaps in spite of herself, I hoped—and became the persecuted and distressed maiden that the play would have her. Then her acting was real and sincere, and, with her wondrous beauty to aid her, the audience gave her an applause even exceeding that they had yielded to Belfort. "It's a dazzling success!" said Marcel to me, with considerable enthusiasm at the end of the second act.

I was bound to own that it was.

"But the best scene is to come yet," said Marcel, as he hurried away. "It will close the play."

The curtain soon fell on the last act and the distressed maiden and the gallant knight who had rescued her, drawn sword yet in hand, had been united forever amid the applause of all. This I supposed was the best scene, though I could not see why Marcel should say so, and I was about to leave, when he reappeared again and seemed to be in great haste.

"Come this way, Bob!" he said, putting his hand on my shoulder. "If you go in that direction, you will lose yourself among the scenes and stage trappings."

I let him lead me as he wished, and in a few moments we came out, not into the street as I had expected, but in an open space at the rear of the theatre, where the moonlight was shining upon five men who were standing there. They were Vivian, Catron, Moore, Harding, and two others in plain dress who looked like surgeons. Marcel put a sword in my hand.

"This is to be that last, the best scene, of which I told you," he said gleefully.

At that moment Belfort appeared escorted by Moore. Belfort still held in his hand the sword that he had carried on the stage.

There was no time for either of us to take thought; perhaps we would not have taken it if there had been. The love-making scenes of the play were fresh in my memory, and as for Belfort he hated me with sincerity and persistency. We faced each other, sword in hand.

"Isn't it glorious?" I heard Marcel say behind me. "Moore and I arranged it. Could we have conceived of a prettier situation? And as the finishing act, the last perfect touch to the play!"

Belfort's eye was upon mine, and it was full of malice. I seemed glad that this opportunity had come. I was only a fair swordsman, but I was cool and felt confident. We raised our swords and the blades clashed together. But the duel was not destined to be. The fine erection of circumstances which Marcel and Moore—fit spirits well matched—had raised with so much care and of which they were so proud, crumbled at a stroke to the ground.

Mary Desmond, still in her costume of the play, but changed from the distressed maiden to an indignant goddess, rushed amongst us.

"For shame!" she cried "How dare you fight when Sir William Howe has forbidden this duel! Are you so eager to kill each other that you must slip from a stage at midnight to do it?"

I have always remembered the look of comic dismay on the faces of Marcel and Moore at this unhappy interference with their plans, but Marcel spoke up promptly.

"So far as time and place are concerned, Miss Desmond," he said, "L

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fidence, too, that Moore and the others had the same wish."

I needed no apology from Marcel, as I knew that if necessary he would go through fire for me; and I told him so.

(To Be Continued.)

IN FIERY FURNACES.

On the Fiji Islands the Natives Walk Amid Glowing Heat.

Several months ago Prof. S. P. Langley gave an interesting account of Tahitan fire walking, a sample of which he had witnessed and carefully investigated during a trip across the Pacific, says the New York Commercial-Advertiser.

A similar ceremony is described by Mr. Walter Burke, which he saw on the island of Mount Benga, near Suva, one of the Fiji group. The following is from his account of the ceremony:

"The fire is now sinking, and occasionally a large stone drops through. There is little smoke and the stones fairly glow. . . . At last there is nothing left in the pit but stones, some of which are shivered to pieces by the heat. The stones are now turned over with green saplings (which burst into flame as they touch the stones), and leveled off so as to form a fairly level floor. The workers step back. One of the men who is to 'walk' comes out for examination. He was of fine physique; the feet perfectly clean and free from any preparation; the soles yellowish white and distinctly cold.

"The chief asked for silence, and without hesitation or haste the natives step on the stones and walk around the pit, taking some ten or fifteen seconds to complete the circuit. One man was examined immediately after the ceremony; his pulse was 120, the soles of his feet cool, but the calves of his legs very hot. None of his vegetable clothing was scorched, and the short black, crisp hairs on his legs were not singed."

Prof. Langley clearly explained the whole Tahitian proceeding as a clever piece of trickery, and the same description would apply equally to the Fiji ceremony. The stones used are poor conductors of heat and are so arranged that the coolest side is uppermost. Indeed, aside from the smoke, which looks formidable, the whole operation is less impressive than the performance of the ordinary dime museum "fire eater."

LONG VIEW, ILL., IS DRY.

"The man who goes to Long View, down in Champaign county, and attempts to induce a customer to order anything by number gets a chilly reception," said a drummer who had just returned to Chicago from the corn belt towns. "In the first place, Long View is a temperance town. It boasts of its moral superiority over Fairland, just across the line in Douglas county—and that is the cause of the local aversion to using numbers for any purpose.

"At one time, when the ministers of Long View were emphasizing most eloquently the lovely condition of their village—all due, they said, to the absence of intoxicants within its confines—the express company was doing a heavy business in pop and sirup shipments from Danville and Chicago. Sirup jugs and cases of pop were carried by nearly every train entering the village.

"Empty cases and jugs were to be found in the vicinity of corneribs, around which young men had been loitering during the evenings, and the afternoon horseshoe and croquet games back of one of the village stores were frequently more hilarious than the occasion seemed to demand. The sirup jugs and the pop bottles always came expressed to a certain number, and the person who received them would inquire of the station agent, 'Any package for "No. 14,"' or whatever the number might happen to be.

"After the express package did arrive the recipient usually had no trouble in keeping fairly drunk for several days. But one sunny afternoon agents for two breweries dropped off the train at Long View. They started to scour the village, and within a few hours the station platform was piled high with empty jugs and bottle cases. Those who were not before aware of what was going on realized then that the mysteriously numbered express packages had contained prohibited beverages.

"Now nothing goes by number in that town. The merchant does not dare order by number through the express company for fear that he will be suspected of starting up the traffic again. It's a nice town, all right, but one must get his flask filled before he reaches the place."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

RUPTURE FREE 24-page book, photos from life. You should read it. Write today. Dence & Nery, 20 Mery Block, Toledo, Ohio.

RECORD-MAKING GUNNERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

New York, April 24.—Once more the "man behind the gun" comes forward for public applause. When the battleship Indiana got into port the other day every man on board was swelling with pride because two of her sailors had broken the world's record at target practice.

Never before has there been scored such marksmanship with big guns, and both of the gunners were born and brought up far from salt water, too. They made the wonderful record of eight consecutive hits at sixteen hundred yards while their ship was bowling along at the rate of ten knots an hour. More remarkable still is the fact that neither of these sailor boys had ever fired a 13-inch gun before.

The fact that the holes in the target were clean cut circles, and that eight of them were made one after another in rapid succession, proved that this marksmanship was no fluke, but an assurance of deadly aim. Better still is the fact that two of these shots were fired in two minutes and twenty seconds.

The names of the jackies are Richard W. Riedel, coxswain, and Edwin J. Hill, boatswain's mate, second class. Hill is a native of Bellefonte, Pa., and has been in the navy five years. Riedel is a Chicagoan and he has been in the service only since 1900.

Their red letter day was April 2, when the Indiana was out for target practice off Pensacola, Fla. Hill and Riedel had shown considerable proficiency with the smaller guns, and the attention of Captain Emory had been drawn to their excellent work. He said they should have a chance with the biggest pieces on board, so they were directed to report to Lieutenant L. A. Bostwick, one of the most accurate marksmen in the navy, in the starboard after turret.

For the first four shots Riedel trained the big 13-inch gun for location and Hill for elevation. The next four shots Hill trained the piece for location and Riedel for elevation. The glasses showed that they had made an unprecedented score, and when the Indiana steamed up to the canvas target and the eight big holes were plainly seen by every one on board, cheer after cheer from officers and men went up for the two champion shots of the navy.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Rivals of the Trolley Line.

The establishment of an automobile 'bus service on a large scale is being considered by a company of Cincinnati promoters. The use of 500 double decked 'buses and the adoption of a 5-cent fare between the center of the city and the suburbs is contemplated.

Automobile passenger service in Oberlin and Vermillion, O., and vicinity, on roads not covered by trolley lines, is to be undertaken by the People's Auto-Transit company, recently organized with a capital of $25,000.

STARTLED BY THRESHING MACHINES

For the first time the ancient and primitive methods of labor in the Holy Land have been disturbed by the introduction of western inventions.

Last summer an enterprising American imported the first reaper and set it to cutting the grain in the Syrian fields. He had it sent all the way from Chicago. Then a little later a steam thresher, the product of an Indiana foundry, was heard in Coele-Syria. It created great excitement among the native farmers. They were afraid of it at first, then later concluded it to be the work of the evil one and tried to destroy it. They were with difficulty brought to see its many advantages over the old way of treading out the grain.

The American windmill speedily followed the thresher and a month or more ago a flour mill, with machinery and oil motor engine complete, from Indianapolis, began grinding wheat in Lebanon.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Never min' 'bout ice nex' summer," said Br'er Williams; "hit's de scarcity of ice hereafter what orter give you de mos' consarn'"—Atlanta Constitution.

STARK BEST by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

A JUNE WEDDING.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Well, of course, the wise ones with an eye to the future would say it was the height of folly for Bob Davis and Sally Lincoln to marry, for they had no money. But the wise ones had nothing to do with the matter, and Bob and Sally had no one to consult but themselves.

"We might as well double up, you and I together, Sally," Bob said by way of a marriage proposal, and Sally had answered "Amen," or words to that effect.

This was in the fall, and they immediately announced their engagement to "the crowd" at one of its weekly meetings.

"We shall be married in the spring," Bob said.

"In June," amended Sally. "I intend to have a tailored suit for a wedding gown and if I begin to save now, I shall be able to get it by June. Not a day before, Bob," she declared firmly.

"Let it be dove-colored," implored Bob. "A dove-colored gown, sweet emblem of youth and innocence. You'll have to do the style for the family, Sally," he went on. "If I am to assume matrimonial responsibilities, as chancellor of the exchequer, I firmly decline to pamper my pride with purple and fine linen. You must lead me to the slaughter, a lamb unadorned.'

Sally's best friend, Kate, helped her to pay for her wedding gown, and during the process of saving, they solved the problem of how to live on three dollars a week and lay up money. Bob, not to be outdone, wore through the winter an old overcoat that had seen many rough seasons. He restricted his breakfasts to health foods, which he hated, and his luncheon menus were confined to soup. "Cheap, wholesome and distending," he said, resolutely turning his back on tempting sections of pie, the dearly beloved of his palate. "Wads of dyspepsia," he called them, for self-consolation. Again for economical reasons, he smoked a pipe instead of cigars, and threatened to let his hair and beard grow long, and thereby accumulate dimes to grow into dollars. But Sally objected to an unshorn Samson, and so Bob consented to be shaved and clipped, though it was with frugal infrequency.

One day in early June, they played a shabby trick on "the crowd." They went to be married without any attendants other than their two nearest friends. Jack Dacres was best man, and Kate Brown as maid of honor.

"I know the crowd ought to have a look at this show," Bob admitted, "but where is the wealth with which to feed the hungry horde? Not in the pocket of my immaculate white vest, borrowed for the occasion; not lurking in the depths of these chaste gray trousers, likewise purloined from the wardrobe of my plutocratic friend, Jack Dacres. The luere is not concealed anywhere about my person, and I refuse to be chief mourner at a donation party. We four and no more will attend the obsequies."

The bridal party met on a corner convenient to the house of the clergyman who was to join Bob and Sally together. The two men came from one direction, and the two girls from another. Sally, happy because she was to be married to Bob, happy because her new gown was becoming, happy about everything, could not conceal her smiles, and looked as pretty as she felt.

"On with the dance: let joy be unconfined," quoted Jack when they met. 'Fall in line and march," he commanded.

"Lo, the bridegroom cometh," said Bob, with the frivolity people so often use to conceal deep feeling.

"Jack, you and Kate walk ahead," Bob directed. "I want that man torm where I can keep my eye on it. Remember the envelope in your inside pocket. You're in charge of a trust fund, don't get held up or abscond."

"How much are you going to give his reverence for doing the job?" Jack called back.

"Don't shout," Bob cautioned. "The minister can retire from business after he gets us tied. There's ten dollars—ten of my hard earned shekels concealed in that innocent piece of white paper. It's Sally's extravagance that put it there. She told me this was the first time she had ever been married so far as she could remember, and she wouldn't go cheap like a bargain."

"Well," said Sally, "an occasion of this sort is quite important in one's life, and I think it should be done properly."

"I wouldn't be married for less than ten if I was in your place, Sally," agreed Kate.

They reached the clergyman's house and in the parlor went through the marriage ceremony with grave decorum. Bob had a nervous chill when he forgot in which pocket he had placed the wedding ring, but he found it at the right moment and presently it was shining on Sally's finger. Bob kissed his wife and the minister congratulated them both. Jack, in his turn, kissed the bride and then the maid of honor. "I can't stop when I get to going," he protested by way of apology.

They had started away and were a little distance from the house, when the best man remembered he had not given the minister his fee.

"Great Scotts!" he exclaimed, "I'll be run in as an embezzler. Why not make it five, Bob?" he coaxed. "You'll need that other five. The job is done, he can't unmarry you. Make it five, old man. I hate to see you waste good money."

"Deliver the goods, Jack," commanded Bob. "See what I get for the price," he said proudly, pointing to his bride.

Kate went back to the minister's with Jack, leaving the newly wedded pair alone together. "Sorry or glad, little woman?" whispered Bob.

"Glad, Bob dear, awfully glad," Sally whispered in response.

"Same here," said Bob, 'but you're taking chances, Sally, we haven't anything only a little more than money enough to take us to New York, and hope without limit."

"And courage, and health, and happiness, and—and—each other, Bob," whispered his wife. "We're rich."

Bob made answer by furtively squeezing her hand. A tender scene was imminent, but at this moment the other two returned.

"It's done, it's done!" Jack announced tragically. "Ten elegant simoleons thrown to the birds. I've been trying to figure out that reverend's income from fees, but its beyond my limit. Five minutes to do a marry. Ten dollars for the work. Then there's buryings and baptisms. Of course those take longer, but think of what he makes! There's millions in the gospel business. Its barefaced robbery to which you, Bob Davis, have been a party. Out upon you craven catiff!"

They took a car to Jack's boarding place. The girls sat on the steps while the men went to Jack's room, where Bob restored his borrowed wedding finery to its original owner, and exchanged his white tie for a dark one.

"An hour until train time," he said, when they were all together again. "What shall we do, take a street car ride?"

"Come with me, my children," Jack invited. "I have wealth galore crying to be expended. What is a wedding without feasting and rejoicing? I'll treat for a wedding present."

They went to a confectioner's where their entertainer ordered "two rounds" of ice cream soda and a whole loaf of angel cake.

"Don't cut it," he told the waitress, "we'll do our own carving. The lady in gray takes the cake. She's just been married and the bride always cuts the wedding cake," Jack directed in loud tones when the loaf was brought.

Sally did not care in the least who might hear. She had been certain before Jack spoke that everyone knew she was a bride. Everything she had on was fresh and new, and the newest thing of all was the glittering circlet on the fourth finger of her left hand. It was strange how suddenly Sally became left handed. It was strange how often the pins seemed to come loose in her hair and how often her hat required adjusting. There never was such a ring as the one she wore and there never would be again.

Sally cut the cake in four sections. "Save some to put under your pillow, Kate dear, don't be greedy," she admonished, passing a piece across the table.

"I always sleep better with a wad of cake under my ear," stated Jack.

The groom said nothing, but he ate cake and drank soda water with a vigor that told of a healthy appetite and a contented mind.

"Here's a toast," announced Jack. "Everybody get his or her glass up and listen. Sally, here's to you. May the skin of a grape make an umbrella large enough to keep off all your troubles. Bob, here's to you. May good luck come at you so fast you can't get away. I looks toward you both and smiles. Drink hearty!"

They drank the toast and then finished the ice cream in the bottom of the glasses with spoons.

"I wish the crowd was here," said Bob. "So do I," echoed Sally.

"I couldn't fix it, though," Bob sighed regretfully.

"No, we just couldn't," sighed Sally the echo.

"Neither could ," said Jack. "Even two or three more people would have made another cake necessary , not to mention icecream soda. No the crowd couldn't be in it."

"We have just twenty minutes to catch our train," Sallie warned Jack.

"Us, for the tall towers of little old New York, Sally and I," said Bob happily.

They were not going to New York on a wedding journey. They were going in search of—not fortune, they did not think of that—but they wanted a wider field of opportunity for their talents. Sally was clever with her brush and pencil. Bob knew how to write a good story, so as free lances, they were going out into the world to win their spurs.

They caught the train and had a few minutes to spare. During those few minutes the groom kissed his bride and the maid of honor without partiality, and the best man, demoralized by the reckless example, did the same thing until Bob remarked sternly: "Calm yourself, man, do you take this for the siege of Troy?" Then everybody said goodbye with equal enthusiasm all over again.

"All aboard!" the conducter called, and Bob and Sally were "all aboard." "God bless you. Good luck, old man," Jack shouted.

"Write soon, Sally dear, and tell me what is," called Kate.

The train pulled out of the station, with Sally fluttering her handkerchief from the platform of the car so long as she could see the figures of the best man and her maid of honor. They were gone. Going somewhere, to do, they did not know exactly what, but they expected to find out when they got there.

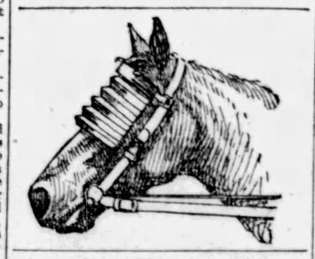
Of course the wise ones would say it was folly for them to marry without provision for the future, but they had courage and love, hope and happiness, and best of all, the vital present. So why should they trouble about direful possibilities of tomorrow when tomorrow is so soon today?

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box, 25c.

Temporarily Blinds the Horse.

It has long been known, and put to practical test time after time, that to get a horse out of a fire the best plan is to blindfold him, and many an animal has been saved in this way which it was impossible to remove from the burning stable in any other manner. It is now proposed by a Nebraska inventor to control fractions or vicious horses and to stop runaways which are caused by the



animal taking fright at some object on the streets or road. While the blinder in common use on bridles prevents the horse from seeing objects on either side, there is nothing to shut out the view of anything approaching which might tend to frighten the animal, and it can also turn its head if it hears a noise; but with this new device the driver or rider has only to pull a cord lying parallel to the reins and a bellows-like curtain is drawn over both eyes to shut out the sight completely. In this condition the animal can only stand and tremble until the object causing the fright has passed, when the curtain is lifted by releasing the cord, and the horse travels on as before. The curtain is housed in a small semi-circular leather casing passing over the animal's forehead just above the eyes, and the operating cords are inserted in the bit rings before passing back with the reins.

Twinkle, Twinkle.

A correspondent writes:

"In contrast to your 'devilled proverbs,' here is a glorified stanza well known to the young as:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star, etc.'
Scintillate, scintillate, globule vivific,
Fain would I fathom thy nature specific;
Loftily poised in ether capacious,
Strongly resembling a gem carbonaceous."
—Modern Society.

We Know What

Is going to happen to the little boy who is stuffing himself with green apples. A grown man couldn't be induced to try that experiment; and yet the grown man will overload himself with indigestible food for which he will pay a greater penalty than colic. It is this careless and thoughtless eating which is the beginning of stomach trouble and all its painful consequences.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other forms of "stomach trouble." It restores the weak and run-down man or woman to sound health.

"Some time has elapsed since I have written you in regard to the treatment I have been taking under your instructions," says Mr. E. F. Cingmars, of Minneapolis, Minn. "When first I commenced taking your remedies I was under treatment of a well-known specialist in this city (and had been for four months), for catarrh, and especially stomach trouble, and I was rapidly getting worse. Got so bad that I could not eat anything that did not distress me terribly, and I was obliged to quit taking the doctor's treatment entirely. I was greatly reduced in flesh. As a last resort I wrote to you and stated my case, and, after receiving your instructions I followed them closely. After taking five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I commenced to improve, and decided to continue the medicines and observe your instructions regarding hygienic treatment. It is now nearly six months since I commenced your treatment and I can say that I am well and never felt better in my life. Am very grateful to you for what your medicine has done for me."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

THE FARMSTEAD.

Questions for Answers.

Will some one of the many readers of the valuable Blade, of which I have been a subscriber for many years, give me a remedy for wind galls?—E., Youngsville, Pennsylvania.

"What can I do for a calf that sucks its tail? It is about three months old, has got very thin in flesh. What is the cause? —D., Cove Creek, N. C.

Can any reader tell me what will cure young hogs of worms? I have kept them on ground feeds—rye middlings and meal mixed. Have lost two; one choked to death with the parasites.—B., Ewart, Michigan.

I am putting on a new, chestnut shingle roof, of about 22 squares, and wish to paint it with some cheap and durable paint. I would like to know if any of The Blade readers have had any experience in painting shingles with coal tar: If they have, I will be very thankful for any information they will be pleased to give on the same or any cheap and durable paint. —B., Warford, W. Va.

Will some one please send a recipe for making a small cheese, from about five gallons of milk?—F., Maysville, Mo.

Several lambs of my flock have a skin disease, which first appears on the ears and eyelids and sometimes spreads over the body. The skin has a scaly appearance, and seems to itch terribly. Will some one kindly tell me through The Blade what the disease is, and the proper treatment? Would appreciate an early reply.—H., Ky.

What is the matter with my chickens? They seem to be in perfect health, but will begin to droop and die. They produce soft-shelled eggs.—K., Snyder, Ind.

I have a cow that has a swelling under the skin on the left side on the last two ribs. Nothing but a watery substance comes when opened. Will some one tell me what to do for it?—B., Forestville, N. Y.

Spraying an Orchard.

Editor Farmstead: Will you please tell me what I want to use to make a preparation for spraying my orchard? I have a young orchard and would like to have some one in form me through the columns of The Blade.—W., Dundee, Michigan.

You forgot to say what fruit—whether peach, apple or other, and what particular insect pest annoys you. If an apple orchard, try the Bordeaux mixture, a formula for which appeared in the Farmstead of The Blade for April 9. Also see an article in the next column of the same issue headed "Dangerous Plant Diseases."

Keeping Apple Borers Out.

Editor Farmstead: To keep apple tree borers out of any kind of fruit trees, use any kind of paper—old newspapers—cut wide enough (say 6 to 10 inches) and long enough to go around the tree two or three times, removing the weeds or grass so the paper will fit closely to the ground. I put on a little dirt to make it tight. Tie the top of the paper with a woolen string. Do this about the 1st of May every spring until the bark becomes rough and you have completely beaten the festive borer.

I have a young orchard served in this manner, just commencing to fruit, and defy any one to find one borer in the lot. —G., Masonville, N. Y.

Filter for a Cistern.

Editor Farmstead: M. G., of Pa., wishes a filter for a cistern. If he will build a flue of common hard brick, seven bricks or larger around, lay it in Portland cement mortar, from the bottom of cistern to the top, and put a pump inside the flue, he will have a perfect filter. The water will readily filter through the brick as fast as it runs into the cistern.—C., Appleton City, Mo.

Sweet Pork During Summer.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to a recent query, let me give you three ways of pickling pork so it will keep sweet during the summer:

Make a brine of salt and water. Boil this brine and let it cool thoroughly. Test the brine by putting an egg in it. If the egg remains on the surface the brine is strong enough. Cut the pork in strips about six inches wide, and pack tightly in a barrel. Do not lay the strips flat in the barrel, but set them edgewise. Begin at the sides of the barrel and continue on around until all is well packed. Then pour over it the brine, being sure the meat is well covered. Lay a weight on top in order to keep the meat under the brine. When the brine becomes red pour it off and scald it. Let it set until cold, and again pour it over the meat. Continue this process of boiling the brine just as long as necessary, that is to say, until the blood has been all extracted from the pork, and the brine no longer becomes red.

Another method is as follows: Take for every 100 pounds of meat four gallons of water, eight pounds of coarse salt, two ounces of saltpetre, one pint of molasses, one pound of brown sugar. The meat should be packed and weighted down before the brine is poured over it; left three weeks, then repacked and left three weeks longer.

Still another method is this: Cut your meat in small pieces and pack it down in a jar; fit in a layer as closely as you can and cover all over with dry salt. Continue this until your meat is all in the jar, then weight it down, and make a brine as follows: One gallon hard water, one-half gallon salt, one tablespoonful of saltpetre, two tablespoons of black pepper, and one teacup of sugar. Pour over meat until it is all covered in the brine, and be sure to keep all under brine. If brine gets bloody draw off, boil, and skim, let cool, and pour back over meat.—G., Caldwell, O.

Curing Hams.

Editor Farmstead: Here is a tried formula for curing hams: Pack them down closely; fill all the spaces with other meat, which will be good to boil; make a pickle of rock salt, as follows: 1 lb. rock salt, ½ lb. brown sugar, ¼ oz. saltpetre, to one gallon of water.

Make brine enough to cover the meat. It will pickle through in about four weeks. Then smoke with cobs or otherwise. This brine is not strong enough to keep meat in hot weather, nor all winter, as the juices of the meat and the sugar will sour.—D., Solon, Mich.

Elder Flower Wine.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell D., of Skyles, W. Va., that for every gallon of wine he wishes to make, take one quart of elder blossoms, picked from the stems. Place in a stone jar. For every quart of blossoms, take three quarts of water, three pounds of white sugar and one lemon, sliced rind and all. Boil the water, sugar and lemon till the rinds are soft. Pour it boiling hot on the blossoms. Let it stand about twelve hours. Then strain through muslin and squeeze. For every gallon add one tablespoonful of jug yeast. Let it stand and work about fourteen days. Then bottle and tie the corks in. Use cork stoppers, not rubber. Bottle just as fast as it stops working. This wine is a sure cure for the grip.—S., Jesup, Iowa.

Two Answers.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell the friend who has a mule with grease heel to thoroughly wash it with warm water and soap; after it has dried put soap on the affected place. Keep him out of the mud and especially out of the wet stable. It will not take so very long to heal up. Use the soap as often as you think proper.

That turkey man should swap gobblers or eggs every year. The same plan should be followed with chickens. All poultry raisers should exchange eggs this year. Their turkies will be healthier and stouter.—R., Welchton, La.

Spraying House Plants.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to a reader of your columns who desires to know something about spraying plants, and also about the proper insecticides, I would also that one of the most successful raisers of ferns, plants and flowers of all kinds told me that persons did not keep the leaves and foliage of plants clean enough. They should be kept free from dust and soil, and that nothing is better for gently stimulating the growth of plants than a suds made of washing powder, and to sponge palms, ferns and plants with it. It also acts as an insecticide, and is fine for cleansing, and making plants healthy. She says, for more tender plants, use less of the suds, but make the water foamy and soft. She has used this for spraying fruit trees and shoal as the chain is revolved, thus aiding the current to secure a fresh hold on the sediment and carry it away. If a shoaling place is discovered when it first begins to form, a few hours' work with this machine will remove the obstacle and prevent further formation by clearing the channel of the matter which first induced the sedimentary deposit.

In the new edition of the Congressional Directory Senator Spooner makes a revision of his biography, in which he furnishes a few items of news not heretofore known. He states that he was offered the position of secretary of the interior by President McKinley, to succeed Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss; that he was also offered the position of attorney general, to succeed John W. Griggs, and that he declined the tender of a place on the United States and British joint high commission.

GOOD ROADS.

A Plea to the People to Take Up This Important Subject.

Editor Farmstead: As good roads in every part of the state are essential to develop its wealth and to become a wonderful factor for the good of every citizen, by all means let each individual feel it his duty to combine with others and insist that the power of the state be directed to establish a complete and permanent system for the building of good roadways, easy of grade, perfect in construction, to be a good cause for development, and of pride for all time to come; whereon those who delight in rapid transit can go from any part of the state without hindrance, giving all localities the benefit of lavish expenditures and benefit local merchants.

This desirable state of affairs is well worth working for, and can be obtained with no additional expense to the taxpayer, over the present outlay for the maintenance of the state prison, and relieve honest labor from a competition ever a source of friction, because involving a problem difficult to solve. Those getting the benefit of prison labor have sufficient interests at stake to thwart the interest of the public with the citizen not insistent.

The plan is practical and to the advantage of the prisoner in his being kept a busy person, in promoting exclusively the interest of the state, and not of a contractor with selfish promptings, and the change will result in the wholesome lessening of crime. Yes, by all means, let each citizen determine to insist that the state prison, as now managed, be abolished, the building be adapted to the wants of the more helpless wards of the state, and the prisoners be cared for in schools of discipline, to be erected in locations where good stone abounds; where good clay is plentiful; where cement rock is easy of access, and the prisoner can be kept busy for 12 months of the year in making good material for a 10-inch concrete basis to be covered with a well vitrified brick surface for a roadway not excelled for durability and economy, because made of the best material, and at the cost to the board of the labor of those whom the state is compelled to support.

The road force, composed of those anxious to earn a liberal rebate for good behavior, to be cared for in portable buildings, in duplicate; to be located convenient to the work as it advances eight months in the year, and to be rewarded by special consideration when too cold for outside operations. The freight on the material to the nearest point by rail, and other incidental expenses to be defrayed by the county, while benefited by the state force.

The problem of a permanent system can thus be solved; the revenue of the state largely increased by the increase of values and products; the condition of labor freed from cheap competition, while the health, morals and happiness of the prisoner will be improved. Thus will the interest of each state be rapidly augmented in the development of the interest of each locality resulting in the increased wealth of the individual that will be surprising to all.

The question is of absolute importance to each citizen, who should assume that its success depends upon his action. Do you think it is your duty to insist that the prison labor of the state should be applied exclusively to promote the interests of the state and not the prison contractor, to the detriment of labor?

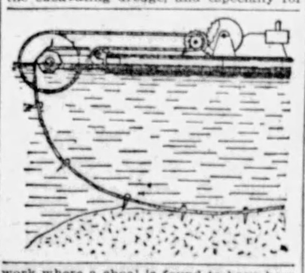
No other question has so many claims upon your action and interest. No action on your part will be of more benefit to the rural citizen, whose success means the success of those he deals with in his county, his state, than to exact the best results from those whom the state must support and punish for overt action, than by insisting that the prisoner so supported become a public benefactor in becoming the builder of good roads. Let each citizen therefore resolve that "I would rather secure for my country a permanent system for good road-building than be its president," and the success of a permanent system will be assured.—S., Toledo, Ohio.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

River Dredging Apparatus.

In spite of the enormous sums of money which congress appropriates each year for the dredging of our navigable streams the river beds continue to shift and change from year to year, requiring constant excavating to maintain channels of the required depth. As a substitute for the excavating dredge, and especially for



work where a shoal is found to have been started by the current, a St. Louis man has invented the apparatus shown in the picture. It consists of a long pontoon, on which an engine is placed, with gearing to revolve a drum at either end of the boat. Over these drums runs an endless dredging chain, having projecting spikes at frequent intervals, which loosen the earth from the bar or shoal as the chain is revolved, thus aiding the current to secure a fresh hold on the sediment and carry it away. If a shoaling place is discovered when it first begins to form, a few hours' work with this machine will remove the obstacle and prevent further formation by clearing the channel of the matter which first induced the sedimentary deposit.

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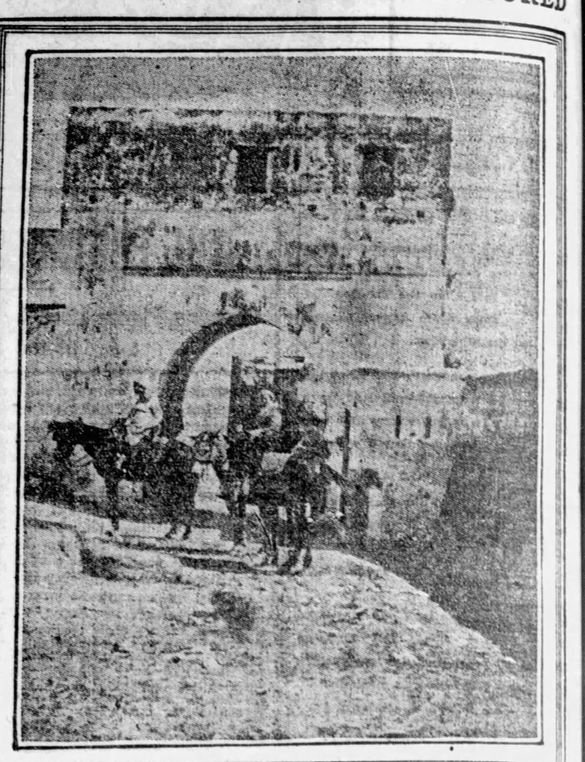
GINSENG Book free, telling how to invest in the Ginseng industry and double your money. F. B. Mills, Box 60, Rose Hill, N. Y.

FEARS THAT TETUAN MAY BE CAPTURED



THE FORTIFIED WALLS AND A GATEWAY OF THE CITY OF TETUAN FROM THE SEA.

Madrid, April 25.—A dispatch from Tangiers says that Tetuan is in a very critical position. The Pretender's forces may attack the city at any time. The city of Tetuan was captured by Spain in 1859 and ransomed two years later by the Sultan of Morocco, who paid $20,000,000 to regain his seaport. The European and Hebrew residents have requested that a steamer be sent for them, as they are unable to leave except by the sea as the city is surrounded by the Pretender's hordes.

FOUR-LEGGED BIRD.

Nothing in the realm of natural history in late years excelled in interest the announcement of the discovery in British Guiana of a bird with four legs. The crested hoatzin, opisthocomus cristatus, the only survivor of a race of birds several of which are known as fossils, inhabits the most secluded parts of the forests of South America, and it is probable that it is owing to its retiring habits it has outlived its congeners as well as to the fact that feeding as it does upon wild arum leaves its flesh asquires so offensive a smell and flavor as to have gained for it the name of stink bird, and to render it entirely unfit for food. It is a large bird, almost as large as a peacock, in fact, but is very seldom seen. Oftener is loud, wailing cry is heard.

The chief peculiarity of the hoatzin, says J. Carter Beard, in telling of it, consists in the fact that when it is hatched it possesses four well developed legs, the front pair being of a reptilian character. The young birds can climb over the nest and climb about like monkeys over the adjoining limbs and twigs, and act and look more like tree toads than birds.

After hatching the modification of the fore limbs begins, the claws of the digits falling off, and the whole of the limbs, like hands becoming flattened, changes into wings. After this modification has taken place feathers begin to grow, and in a short time not a vestige remains of its original character. As Prof. Lucas, in an admirable monograph on "Spurs and Claws," in a bulletin of the Smithsonian institution, says: "The adult birds not only have no claws upon their wings, but their thumbs, even, are so poorly developed that one would hardly suspect that in the nestlings we have nearest approach to a quadruped found among existing birds."

Mr. J. J. Quelch, who studied them in British Guiana, tells us that soon after the hatching the well developed claws on the polax and index, being constantly in use for hooking and holding on to surrounding objects, the nestlings when quite small are frequently found far away from any nest, climbing by the help of their clawed wings after the parent birds during feeding time. One curious feature noticed with a nestling which had been upset in the river was its power of rapid swimming and diving when pursued as soon as the hand was placed on it it dived rapidly in the water, in which it was impossible to see it, and arose at distances more than a yard away. Owing to this power the little creature managed to evade all efforts to secure it, taking refuge eventually under the bushy growth, where it was impossible to pursue it.

MOURNING RINGS.

Widows have revived the fashion of wearing morning rings, and a design that is finding great favor in the eyes of the wealthy consists of a large single black pearl sunk in a rim of what is known as tarnished silver. These, too, are often cameo rings bearing the likeness of the woman's late husband and set in a circlet of gold covered with black enamel.

All mourning rings are large and heavy and must be worn above the wedding circlet.

According to jewelers, the fashion for wearing rings is on the increase. Indeed the thumb is the only digit that you may not adorn in these days, marquise rings being first favorites for wearing on the index finger. We come to this fashion of new finger tip squeeze, for one really can not describe such a proceeding as anything else, and a handshake would indeed be exquisitely painful to those who have rings on every finger, the gems in which would cut into the flesh if pressed in a hearty grip.

Lace collars are growing lovelier every day and appear in all kinds of lace and all sorts of designs. Even the modish coats are shown round collars having streamends that reach below the waist line and fit over the jacket stole fronts.

Lizzie—Does Chimmy know how to make love?

Aggie—Sure! he hain't been a cuddle two years fer nutt'n!—Puck.

GODSEND TO FARMERS

A Toledo Man's Invention Supplies The Missing Link.

Heretofore the farmer has been prevented from enjoying one of the greatest luxuries of a city home, which is a bath room.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Ratio of Representation.

M. L. L., Wilding, W. Va.: The ratio of representation under the census of 1900 is one representative in Congress for every 194,182 people. This gives a house of 386 members. The Fifty-fifth Congress, whose time began on March 4 last, has this number divided politically as follows: Republicans, 206; Democrats, 178. We can not spare room to give the number from each state or a list.

The Polar Star.

"Please tell me how far north one must go to be directly under the north star?"—L. I. J., Atwood, Tenn.

He would have to go to the North Pole. The polar star is almost directly over the pole—about a degree and a half away from that point.

The Red Cross Trouble.

"What action did President Roosevelt and his cabinet take regarding the Red Cross society?"—R. R., Newaygo, Mich.

Under the recent reorganization of the National Red Cross society, the President and his cabinet were made an advisory committee. Mr. Roosevelt and the gentlemen of the cabinet all declined to accept the responsibility. This was not from any antagonism to Miss Clara Barton, or to the objects of the Red Cross; but because the financial management of the society is not conducted along business lines. Nor does any one assume that a dollar of its funds has been improperly used, or diverted from its proper purpose. All that is wished is to put the business of the Red Cross society to a system which will make it possible for anybody to determine at a glance where and for what the money which is contributed to the work of the society goes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is claimed, have passed through the hands of Miss Barton's assistants, one of whom is an aged man, and the books are so loosely kept that no one can definitely know to what purpose it has been applied. Many members of the society have felt that the condition could not be allowed to continue. They demanded reform, and that demand was interpreted by Miss Barton as an assault on herself, with the result that a number of those who were termed mischief-makers were suspended from membership in the society.

The trouble is most unfortunate and in no particular more so than in the fact that Miss Barton, whose kindly ministrations have made her name a household word, has been deeply wounded and is, as she has been for weeks, suffering great mental distress. It will be a matter of general regret that her splendid work in humanity's cause has been thus embittered so near what must be to her life's close. Unhappily, Miss Barton considered herself the real object of attack by those within the society and of affront at the hands of the president. As to the protestations of those conducting the society, they honor her as much as any can, and they seek only to have the business of the society run on business lines.

Ever since the organization of the American Red Cross, Miss Barton has stood for the whole movement. No name but hers has been conspicuously associated with it. During that time its agencies have been invoked nearly a score of times to alleviate the sufferings of victims of disasters, and the sum of $1,900,000 has been contributed by the American people and distributed to Miss Barton. Not once has her integrity been questioned. Not only has she used these public contributions to the best advantage, but she has paid out of her private fortune nearly $4,000 a year for the maintenance of the organization of the society, the actual sum thus devoted by her being $6,000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

"In your issue of April 22 note the statement that the civil service rules have been extended to fourth-class postmasters. Does this mean that they shall hold their offices for life or good behavior, regardless of political changes in the general government?"—J. L. E., Haymakertown, Va.

You misread the article. It is an item headed "Extending Civil Service Rules," in "Comment of the Week," fourth page, fifth column. Look at it, and you will see that it says:

"The only large groups of positions which will not be subject to competitive examination will be comprised in the diplomatic and consular service, the government of the District of Columbia, employes of offices not having free delivery and fourth class postmasters."

That is, fourth class postmasters and the other classes of employes mentioned are NOT brought under the civil service rules, but remain as they are.

False Interpretation.

"Do you understand the dark day, May 19, 1780, and the falling of stars, Nov. 13, 1833, to be a literal fulment of the prediction recorded in Matthew xxiv, 29?"—A. N. M., Ansted, W. Va.

Any answer to this question can not be a statement of fact, but a mere expression of opinion; and the province of The Blade is, as far as possible, to deal with facts only. Nevertheless, with the clear understanding that this is but the personal opinion of the editor of the Bureau (not the editor of The Blade), we will say: We do not regard the two occurrences as having any reference to the passage referred to in Matthew, which is: "Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken," and then in the next verse is prophesied the second coming of the Son of man.

First—If the "dark day" of 1780 was intended as a miraculous sign, why was it not world-wide? It was only over southern New England, and possibly a portion of New York. It was not seen in the southern half of the United States. It did not extend into the night; hence did not fulfill the reference in Matthew to the moon. It was not seen in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor any other part of the world, and was witnessed by a very small minority of the world's population.

Second—As to the meteoric shower of 1833, it had a well-known astronomical cause. The earth goes through the orbit of a comet every 33 years (about), and the fragments of that comet are drawn to the earth by gravitation, taking fire from the friction of the atmosphere. The same phenomenon, though not so marked, occurred in 1866. This can not be imagined to be the stars falling from heaven. There is no comparison between a fragment of stone, weighing but a few grains, or at most a few ounce or two, and the mighty suns which we call stars, the majority of which are larger than our own sun.

Third—Reading the passage from Matthew, how can any man with any reasoning powers imagine that the events there prophesied will come individually, with 63 years between two occurrences? And what was the "tribulation" that was to come immediately before?

Lastly, this whole subject of the second coming is one which is past human ability to understand. If you will turn to Matthew xvi, 28, you will read: "Verily I say unto you, there be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming into his Kingdom." This refers to the same event as the passage you quote, and the succeeding verse. It is what is called, by some, the "unfulfilled prophecy." For Christ did not come the second time in the lifetime of any of those standing around him at the time these words were uttered. The whole subject is unprofitable to speculate upon. In place of trying to forecast the second coming, it is better to go along, doing our Christian duty to all men, bearing in mind the words of Luke xii, 40.

Sunrise.

"Please give a list of sunrise for 24 hours, commencing with New York city, where the sun rises at 5 a. m. Where will the sun rise at 6, 7, 8, 9 o'clock, and so on?"—B. Starke, Fla.

It is 360 degrees around the earth. By its rotation eastward the sun appears to go entirely around the earth every 24 hours. Every moment of this whole time, in some other, and noon on some other. Under the arrangement called "standard time," the country is divided into strips, 15 degrees wide from east to west. This is because the sun appears to travel 15 degrees per hour—that is, divide 360 degrees by 24, and the quotient is 15. All the railway clocks in each strip keep the same time. When it is 5 o'clock a. m. in New York city, it is 4 o'clock in Toledo, Chicago, and other cities within the next strip westward; 3 o'clock in the next strip—over the Rocky Mountains; and 2 o'clock in the last strip—on the Pacific coast.

Municipalities.

"Please define a village, town and city."—W. C. J., Sulligent, Ala.

In general ,a city is any large and important town. A town is any collection of houses and inhabitants larger than a village. A village is a small collection of houses and inhabitants. But each state defines, by law, what a city, or a town, or a village is. Here in Ohio, any place of 7,000 inhabitants or over is a city; under that a village. The word town is not used in our state law. What the law may be in your state we do not know, of course. Ask a justice of the peace or a lawyer.

Grinding Lenses.

"Please explain the grinding of lenses for telescopes."—O. P. B., Spartansburg, Pennsylvania.

Supposing that you refer to the grinding of large lenses, the following is the method actually employed by Alvan Clark & Sons, Cambridge, Mass., in grinding the 26-inch lenses for the telescope now in the national observatory at Washington:

The discs of glass were of course in shape like a cheese. The rough grinding was done by a rapidly revolving disc of iron, curved in the shape the face of the lens was to be, and sand and water were used for cutting. Then it was ground with a wooden wheel, with rouge, which polished it also. The final touches were done by hand, as is always the case.

Easter Eggs.

"Why do people use eggs on Easter? What is the origin of the custom?"—G. C. M., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The egg is a symbol of the resurrection. Apparently dead, the shell bursts and the living bird comes forth. The Christians early adopted the symbol, and colored the the eggs red to typify the blood of Christ. From this the transition was easy to coloring them of all hues, gilding them, etc.

Washington City.

"Will you please give a history of Washington city and what gave it the name of District of Columbia?"—C. J. W., Lakeside, Wash.

The constitution of the United States, adopted in 1788, provides in Article I. Section 8, that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over a district, not to exceed ten miles square, which, by cession of states and acceptance by Congress, should become the seat of government. A tract 10 miles square was ceded by Maryland and Virginia, and accepted by Congress in 1790. In July, 1846, the portion furnished by Virginia was ceded back to her. The district was named in honor of Columbus, and also with reference to the poetical use of the word Columbia as a designation for the United States. It contains 64 square miles. It was formerly the county of Washington, but in 1871 the entire district, including the city of Washington, was put under the same government.

At that time the United States—at least the settled portion—was a north and south strip along the Atlantic. The banks of the Potomac were chosen as the site for the new capital city, because it was about equidistant north and south from the then boundaries of the country. In 1791 the site of the future city was selected by President Washington, and commissioners were appointed to lay out the city. The plan of the city was laid out by Major L'Enfant, a French engineer who came to this country with Lafayette. He also was architect of some of the early public buildings. Washington became the capital in 1800. It was taken by the British in 1814, and the capitol and White house were burned by them.

Plaster Casts.

"Will you please give me a recipe for making a plaster cast, telling what is used for making them, and what is to be done after a matrix has been secured" Can a plaster matrix be used to good advantage by pouring plaster into it, and be easily removed"—What procedure is there in order to take a death mask?"—J. H. M., Fairfield, Iowa.

When it is desired to make a plaster cast of a bust, statue, etc., the mold is made of printer's roller composition—which is made of molasses, glue and glycerine. At any printing office they will tell you how to make it, or where to buy it already prepared. If the object to be reproduced will not be injured by oiling, do that, to keep the composition from sticking; if it can not be oiled, dust it over very carefully and thoroughly with talc powder. When the composition has set, which will be in 12 to 24 hours, it can be cut off in two halves, or more sections if needed; then carefully put together, and filled with plaster of paris.

To make this, take enough water to fill the mold; then sprinkle pulverized plaster of paris in the water, stirring it constantly, just as the cook does when making corn meal mush. Add the plaster until it is of the consistency of thick cream; then fill the mold with it. This will soon set or harden. It will be hard enough to allow the mask to be removed in an hour or two—but don't be in a hurry. Where you are able to use the plaster to make the mold, it can be done, mixing the plaster as above directed. When the plaster mold is removed put it in the oven, and dry it out with a very gentle heat. This will take several hours. When it is thoroughly dry, coat it with a mixture of soft soap and tallow, made thus: A half pound of clean soft soap is put into three pints of water, over the fire, and keep stirring; when it begins to boil, add one to one and a half ounces of tallow, and keep boiling and stirring until it is reduced in bulk to about two pints, when it is ready for use.

To take a death mask, oil the face with olive oil, cover the hair, eyebrows and eyelashes with paste, close the mouth and nostrils with oiled cotton, and then use plaster mixture as given above.

Getting a Caveat.

"I believe I have invented a device to prevent peach buds from winter killing; but I have no experience in such matters. Please tell me what I can do to prevent some one jumping in ahead of me for a patent."—J. M. S., New Melle, Mo.

In such a case, you can file a caveat. When a person has an invention, more or less complete, he can file a written description thereof, with a drawing, if the invention admits of it, in the patent office, by paying a fee of $10. The caveat will be in force for a year, and can be renewed year after year, by paying the fee each time. The caveat gives the inventor no priority right to the invention. It simply guarantees that, in case any one else applies for a patent on substantially the same device, the holder of the caveat shall be notified. The only advantage this gives you is that you can, in such case apply for a patent. There is then an "interference," and the patent on the device will be issued to the one who can clearly prove priority of invention. As to the value of such an invention as that of which you speak, it is impossible to give an opinion without knowing anything about your device. If it is very cheap, it ought to sell in the peach-growing districts, if it does the work it is intended to do.

The Ornithorhynchus.

B. B. B., Hereford, W. Va.: The ornithorhynchus is an animal which seems to form a link between mammals and birds. Its scientific name is from the Greek, and means "having a beak like a bird." English writers call it the duck billed platypus; the whites in Australia and New Guinea, where it is found, call it the water-mole, and the Australian natives call it the mallangong. It lives in and near fresh water streams. It is 18 to 22 inches from the end of the jaws to the tip of the tail, which is about 5 inches long; its color above varies from a reddish to a dark brown, and is whitish below; the jaws are enclosed in a horny sheath, very sensitive, like the bill of a duck, and there are two long horny teeth on each side, above and below. The snout is flat and broad, the eyes small and brilliant, the ears not apparent externally. The aperture through which the animal can open and shut at will; the nostrils are at the end of the upper half of the nose or bill; the fur is soft and thick, like that of the otter. It has four legs, tre feet five-toed and webbed, and furnished with strong claws. The tail is flat, broad, covered with stiff hairs. The animal does not lay eggs, as was formerly supposed. Its young are born alive, like those of other four-footed animals, and are suckled by the mother. It burrows in the banks of streams, like the muskrat and otter; it sleeps during the day, and seeks its food by night, eating worms, insects and small fishes and water animals; it walks very well and climbs trees easily.

Jacob Riis.

H. C. H., Forkston, Pa.: Jacob August Riis was born in Denmark in 1849; married there in 1876, and came to New York, where he became police reporter on the Sun. He became active in the movement for small parks and city playgrounds for children, and in tenement house reform. His principal books are: How the Other Half Lives, The Children of the Poor, Nibsy's Christmas, Out of Mulberry Street, and A Ten Years' War.

No February Full Moon.

E. W. W., Sullivan, O., sends us the following on the above subject:

"Please inform J. W. H., of Holden, Va., that the month of February, 1865, was remarkable from the fact of its having no full moon. January and March each had two full moons, but February had none. Such a thing had not occurred before since the creation, and, according to the computations of astronomers, will not occur again for 2,500,000 years."

We are obliged for the above, but the concluding sentence is necessarily false. The cycle is probably several thousand years long, but the absence of a full moon in the period now called February has certainly happened many times in the past, and will happen many times in the future. No "computation" has ever been made, so a professor of astronomy informs us.

Thomas Corwin.

"Please give us a short account of Thomas Corwin, Ohio's greatest political orator."—C. H. K., Mansfield, O.

Thomas Corwin was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1794; died in Washington city in 1865. In 1798 his father moved to what is now Lebanon, Ohio. He worked on the farm until he was about 20, having but slender educational advantages. He began the study of law in 1815, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. His ability and eloquence soon gained him an extensive practice. He was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1822, serving seven years, and was elected, as a Whig, representative in Congress in 1830. His wit and eloquence made him prominent in the House. He was re-elected until 1840, when he resigned to run for governor of Ohio, to which office he was elected, serving two years. In 1844 he was elected United States Senator, serving until July, 1850, when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore. At the end of Fillmore's term, Corwin returned to private life and the practice of the law at Lebanon. In 1858 and 1860 he was elected representative in Congress as a Republican. Mr. Lincoln appointed him minister to Mexico, where he remained until Maximilian's ascension, when he came home on leave of absence, and did not return, remaining in Washington and practicing law until his death.

Immigration Questions.

C. B., Warsaw, Ind.; T. L. B., Lone Tree, W. Va., and several others:

We can not furnish the figures of immigrants arriving month by month. You can obtain them by applying to the Treasury department at Washington. Such figures are of no value except in a guessing contest, and we beg that no more requests for them be sent us.

The total immigration into the United States for the nine months ending with March, 1903, was 494,425, against 370,575 for the corresponding months of last year. This makes it almost certain that the total immigration for the fiscal year which ends June 30, will exceed that of any preceding year except 1882, in which the total was 788,992.

The Southern Cross.

"How many stars in the group called the 'Southern Cross,' and can this group be seen from 40 degrees north latitude?"—L. N. S., Falling Spring, W. Va.

There are four principal stars in the Southern Cross, one of the first magnitude, two of the second, and one of the third. The cross is irregular. This constellation is about 60 degrees south of the equator, and hence can not be seen further north than 30 degrees of north latitude. Most people are disappointed in looking at it for the first time, expecting to see a more prominent and brilliant cross.

A Soldier's Grave.

Editor Blade:—In regard to my communication in The Blade of March 19, I have received a communication from William Harlan, of Duncan's Falls, Ohio, Route 49, stating that the soldier was named Thomas H. Thompson, of Co. K, 78th O. V. I., 2d brigade, 3d division, 17th army corps. Blair's command; that he was a drafted man and killed by lightning near Fayette, N. C., March 15, 1865. Mr. Harlan recollects the circumstances well, as he was in the regiment with him, in Co. D, but knows nothing of his relatives, or what part of the state he hailed from. If you will be so kind as to publish the above facts, perhaps some of his relatives or friends may learn of his grave. I think there should be something to mark it, that future generations may know that it is there and what it is. I am now nearly 70 years old, and about the only man now living wh knows where the grave is. The government should at least do something to mark his grave. If I can learn more I will inform you of the facts. I feel interested in all old soldiers. —John B. Downing, Buckhorn, N. C.

The Crusades and Commerce.

"Please explain the effects of the crusades upon commerce. Did commerce between the East and the West exist previously to the crusades?"—L. E. M., Macon, Ohio.

The first crusade was undertaken to vindicate the right of Christian pilgrims to visit the Holy Sepulchre; but after the conquest of Jerusalem they were directed toward the permanent rescue of the whole of Palestine from the Arabs and Turks. The first crusade began A. D. 1096. The eighth crusade ended in the driving of the Christians out of Syria, A. D. 1291. Hence the period covered by them was 195 years.

You must remember that the sea route around the Cape to India was not known. The only routes were by caravan across by the Euphrates Valley, and across the Egyptian desert to the Red Sea, and thence by water. The Mohammedan conquest of these countries cut Christian Europe off from Persia and India. But the crusading armies were full of adventurous spirits, and Europe gradually learned of the products of the East Indies. Of course, during this crusading period of almost 200 years, there were eras of peace, in which trade sprang up between the Turks and the Christian natives of Europe. This gradually led to the development of Venice, Genoa, and other ports which were the entrepots of the trade with India, etc., across southwestern Asia and by the Red Sea. The discovery of the sea route around Africa led to the development of trade with India by Holland, England, Portugal, etc., and the decline of Venice and her sister cities.

Rhode Island's Capital.

"Does Rhode Island still have two capitals? If not, which one has been dropped?"—G. A. E., Mosheim, Tenn.

Rhode Island has had but one capital for some two years. Its capital is Providence. This is the fifth time within two years we have printed this fact—once in the telegraphic news, once in an editorial article, and three times in the Bureau. We hope to get done answering it about A. D. 2525.

West Point Cadetships.

"Please explain how to become a military cadet." Subscriber, Altizer, W. Va.

Each representative in Congress has the appointment of one cadet to West Point every four years. You can not get an appointment in any other way. Write to your Congressman, and find when he will have a cadet to appoint.

Appointees must be between 17 and 22, free from any infirmity that would render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a severe examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography and United States history.

If you think of trying for it, cultivate your spelling. It is too poor.

Marriages.

"Can you give me any arguments in favor of being married by a minister rather than a justice of the peace? A near relative who is soon to be married, says that there were no ordained ministers in the time of Christ and the early Christians, and despite the protests of his friends, insists on being married by a justice. Can you quote any Scriptural texts or tell me anything of the early history of the church bearing on the case?"—Neptune.

The whole matter is one of taste. Marrying by a minister came into vogue when the Catholic church made marriage a sacrament ,and required its celebration by a priest. The Protestant denominations, while not admitting marriage to be a sacrament, allow their ministers to perform marriages. In the eye of the law in the United States, marriage is a civil contract, and may be entered into, in the presence of witnesses, before either a magistrate or a minister who has been legally empowered to perform the ceremony.

Senator Hanna.

"In The Weekly Blade of April 16 you report Mark Hanna as saying in his speech at Syracuse, N. Y., that he believes in the brotherhood of man. Is he not partly preaching socialism, as the socialists say they believe in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man?"—J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.

We think not. Anyone can believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man without desiring to reduce all mankind to the level of day laborers, robbing those who have been saving and industrious of their possessions, to share with the idle and improvident.

Mrs. White.

"Please give a short sketch of the life of Mother White, so often referred to by the Seventh Day Adventist people."—W. A. G., Graysville, Tenn.

Ellen G. White was born in Gorham, Maine, in 1827, of Methodist parents. Their second advent views led to their separation from that church in 1843. Ellen was "converted" at the same series of meetings. She then began to dream dreams and see visions, alleged to be concerning the condition of the world, the future of the saints ,and the coming of an era of universal peace. She was married in 1846 to James White. Mrs. White has traveled widely ever since, preaching the tenets of the Adventists, and is regarded by many of them as having prophetic gifts. She resides in California. We thank a minister of the Advent church for the information in the above.

Salicylic Acid.

"Will you please inform me what salicylic acid is made of, and if it is injurious to health when used as a preservative for cider and fruit? Some claim that if it will stop fermentation in cider it will stop the process of digestion when taken into the stomach."—J. T. F., Pleasant Lake, Indiana.

Salicylic acid is found in the leaves of the willow tree, wintergreen, etc. It is largely used in medicine, and is manufactured by the action of carbonic acid on sodium phenol. It is injurious to use cider, fruits, etc., preserved by it, because it interferes with the process of digestion, and is especially hurtful to the kidneys. Its use as a preservative is forbidden by law in most states.

The Various Pikes.

J. A. P., Winchester, Ind.: The word turnpike was originally given to a revolving gate or turnstile, made with vertical bars, sharpened at the top, like a pike or spear. Then it was applied in England to a tollgate, and lastly to a road which has tollgates. This is the sense in which we use it in America. Some people use it for any improved or macadamized road, because they are the ones that have tollgates, or formerly had them.

Pike's Peak was named for Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, born in New Jersey in 1779, killed in the American attack on Toronto, Canada, April 27, 1813. He was in command of an exploring expedition which visited Pike's Peak in 1806.

Pike is a very common name, and originally meant a soldier who carried a pike, as Archer and Bowman were originally soldiers with bows. Some of the counties, towns, etc., bearing this name were named for the Gen. Pike named above, others for less distinguished Pikes.

The Midway at the St. Louis Exposition will be officially named "The Pike," as it is, like the Midway was, a broad road, with exhibitions on each side.

About Inks.

"Please give formulas for sympathetic inks, also what will remove most inks without injury to paper or cloth."—X., Aberdeen, S. D.

Sympathetic Ink.—Writing in a solution of chloride of cobalt will become visible and permanent by exposure to heat. Onion juice has the same property. Writing with a solution of copper chloride becomes yellow when the paper is warmed and disappears when it is cooled.

Oxalic acid in weak solution is most commonly used to remove ink stains from cloth or paper.

Miscellaneous.

T. H. E., Atwood, Tenn.: There is no tunnel under the English channel.

J. M., Corning, N. Y.: Yellowstone Park has an area of 3,575 square miles.

J. C. G., Titusville, Pa.: We never heard of the incident, and can find nothing about it.

C. C., Montgomery, Mich.: We are unable to take the space necessary, we are sorry to say.

F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.: Unfortunately we have nothing which answers your question.

R. C., Deep Valley, Va.: The government carries all enlisted men to the Philippines and back at its own expense.

T. M. M., Glen Ayre, N. C.: Cruden, in his famous Concordance, gives Genesis iv, 10, as the first Bible passage showing the guilt of bloodshed.

C. E. C., Colton, S. D.: There are no statistics which give the percentage of the barley crop used for malt; but this is its largest use. It is used also for bread and as food for stock.

E. B., Bridge, N. C.: The Union loss at Gettysburg was 2,834 killed, 13,713 wounded and 6,643 missing—total, 23,190. The Confederate loss was never officially stated, but it was about 36,000.

Roxy, Uklah, Cal.: We are unable to give the peach acreage of the different states. The finest peaches are raised in Delaware, on the shore of Lake Erie in northern Ohio, and in the lower peninsula of Michigan.

C. M. E., Galesburg, Ill.: Are you not mistaken in the name? We know of no vessel named the Great Northern. There is a Northland—one of the finest steamers on the Great Lakes. She is 358 feet long, 44 wide and 23 deep, with 4,244 gross tonnage. She belongs in Duluth.

CLOCK 400 YEARS OLD.

A clock 400 years old, keeping good time and with a pipe organ attachment that plays as well today as the day it was made, is in the possession of J. W. Curtis, of No. 1264 West Harrison street, New York city.

This old clock stands eight feet high and is 21 inches across the front. The top contains an organ of 49 pipes, ranging in length from one inch to 17 inches. This organ plays eight different airs, and though many musicians have heard it play, no one has been found who has ever heard any of the tunes before.

The organ is operated by a 30-pound weight, which works a bellows and revolves a large toothed cylinder, resembling that of the ordinary music box. Above this cylinder are 23 stops, which are lettered from A to H.

It is by these letters that the age of the clock is computed, and musical authorities declare that the letter H has not been used in music for over 300 years.

A Mr. Twitzler, an old German collector of antiques and now a resident of Elgin, brought the clock to this country from the Black Forest about 20 years ago.—New York Herald.

Agricultural Progress in Siam.

Irrigation in Siam is to be undertaken on a large scale, according to an Italian contemporary. The king is reported to be negotiating with Signor Grassi in relation to the construction of about 750 miles of canals and feeders for the benefit of 600,000 acres of land.

The telephone can no longer be legally used by German physicians in dictating prescriptions to druggists because of the chances of fatal misunderstandings.

While You Wait

Thousands Write Me And Get Well.

Why do you stay sick while an offer like this is waiting?

Why not try to get well?

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

If my way succeeds, think what it means to be well. If I fail, simply say so, and the treatment is free.

Remember two things. First, I know what this remedy will do, and the offer proves it. Second, it is a rare patent that I usually succeed, else the offer would ruin me. For your own sake, let me convince you.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 828, Racine, Wis.	Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia. Book No. 2 on the Heart. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women. Book No. 5 for Men (sealed). Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all Druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Venezuelan Toe Fishing

During the blockade of La Guayra, Venezuela, by English and German men-of-war, the native fishermen were an important factor in supplying food to the inhabitants of La Guayra and Caracas, which were cut off from the rest of the world. The little fishing canoes were allowed to pass up and down the coast by the blockading vessels, because they were insignificant small fry. Every day at earliest dawn the fishermen may be seen going out to their favorite fishing grounds, adroitly paddling with a short, broad-bladed paddle.

Trailing behind each boat is a line with a small fish on the hook for bait, the end of the line being made fast either to the fisherman's hand or to one of his big toes, the latter method being preferred, as the hands are then left free to paddle. Spanish mackerel and similar tropical fish are more likely to snap up the bait when it is trolled rapidly through the water.

During the summer months, when the sun beats down with fiery intenseness, these men wear only an old straw or felt hat and a pair of trousers, girded around the waist with a piece of cord or strip of leather. The sun cannot hurt their dark, well-tanned, weather-beaten skins, and a shirt would be too warm. However, when winter comes on and the thermometer sometimes goes down to 72 degrees they always wear a woolen shirt tucked into the trousers in order to keep out the moist and cool air, for that is cold weather for them.

When the sun gets high in the sky and the fish will bite no longer the canoes make their way back to the landing at La Guayra, coming in in twos and threes at a rapid pace and often racing with each other for a half-mile or more. Just before reaching the wharf the fishing lines are hauled in, most of the fishermen preferring the method of sitting with the left foot across the right knee and coiling up the line around the big toe and the thumb of the left hand.

THE CONTEST.

'Twas God who gave the golden
Silk diadem, her hair.

To Satan she's beholden
For all the curls are there.

God built that sweet and simple
And tender mouth of hers.

The Devil dug the dimple
Where mischief stays and stirs.

The Lord her eyes, whose flash is
So true and pure, set in.

Mephisto placed the lashes
That flirt, and tease, and win.

Her brow the Master fashioned
As white as snowbird's down.

Nick added that impassioned
That swift, imperious frown.

With one caress Jehovah
Her cheeks, made smooth and clear.

Then grinned the Fiend, and drove a
Thin trace line for a sneer.

Late, when it came to filling
The pretty creature's head—

Why, God was very willing
To rest a space, He said.

So that the wary Devil
He used his mighty start

Within that head to revel.
* * * * * * *
But God, he filled the heart.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GREAT INVENTIONS.

Dr. Josiah Strong Says That the Steam Engine Is First.

Dr. Josiah Strong in Success.

The greatness of inventions is measured not by their ingenuity nor by the fortunes they make for their originators or others, for that is a small matter, but by the service which they render to society and by their influence on civilization. I had intended therefore to interpret briefly some of the great inventions, to show how the most destructive weapons of war are life-savers and peace-preservers; how the telephone will affect morals and elevate the standard of honor; how the arc light serves as good police; how the elevator is affecting social problems by piling one city on top of another; how the ocean cables, the telegraph and wireless telegraphy are creating new world-conditions which are producing a new world-life, and how the bicycle and the automobile, by securing for us better roads, will not only increase the wealth, but also improve the intellectual and moral life of the country, but the limits of this article forbid.

If inventions are to be measured by their effects, by far the greatest in the history of the world was the invention of the steam engine. In 1769, the same year in which the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon Bonaparte were born, James Watt patented his steam engine, which was destined to exert more influence in shaping the world's future than both of these great captains put together. From the beginning man has had to struggle with nature for his life. She scorched him; she frosted him; she scared him; she smote him with disease; she overawed and terrorized him; her winds buffeted him; her waters drowned him. Before her lightnings, her floods, her cataracts, her avalanches, her tempestuous seas, he was powerless. Against the measureless forces of nature he could oppose only his puny arm. On that arm he must rely to wrest from her his food, fuel, raiment, and shelter. Such was the unequal contest for long thousands of years. But today nature is man's servant; her mighty forces do his bidding, and run his errands.

SHOT SEED FROM GUN.

Nasmyth, a landscape painter of repute, was held in great esteem as a landscape gardener, and in this capacity used to compose some of the finest park and forest scenery. The estate of the then duke of Athol was disfigured by an unsightly crag, the rocks of which were inaccessible to climbers. By a happy thought Nasmyth determined to make a bold bid for success with a cannon, which was at hand. By his advice tin canisters were prepared, and loaded with tree seeds.

Fired from the cannon's mouth, these novel shells burst against the face of the crag, and scattered their fruitful contents among the rocky crevices. Nature carried on the work so cleverly begun, and in the course of years those barren heights were clothed and crowned with trees of luxuriant growth.

Nasmyth's son James, the Scottish astronomer, is said to have repeated the experiment with equal success.—Answers.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

Askitt—What do you think of Hisee as a musician?

Knowitt—Why, sir, Hisee doesn't know enough about music to beat a hum-drum.—Chicago Daily News.

A STRONG HINT.

Hardupp—Say, old man, I believe I owe you an apology.

Freeman—Well, I've heard it called a V, a fiver, a finuf plunks and five bones, but never an apology before!—New York Times.

BUT A MINT JULEP?

De Tanque—Guzzler says he wouldn't cross the ocean for a mint. I wonder why.

O'Sonque—I suppose it's because he has such a horror of a watery grave.—Philadelphia Record.

Stops Chills **Painkiller** (PERRY DAVIS') Cures Cramps

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

AN APOSTLE IN CHAINS.

International Sunday School Lesson for May 3—"Paul Arrested." Acts 21:17-39.

The grim prophecy of Agabus proved true. As he had bound his hands and feet with Paul's girdle, so the Roman bound the apostle, and carried him off a prisoner, out of the clutches of a furious mob. And it all arose from such a simple cause—a misunderstanding that could have been explained to reasonable men in a dozen words. The Jews' unthinking acceptance of a swift-footed slander set in operation the ponderous machinery of Roman law, which was designed of God to bear the great apostle to the center of the known world, Rome itself. He started the cry that Paul had profaned the temple? Some idle-pated fellow, doubtless, who never dreamed of the world-wide consequences of his action.

A Conference and a Concession.

Paul had come up to Jerusalem to bring the gifts of the churches for the needy Christians, and to confer with James and the other leaders of the church concerning the vexed question of how far Gentile Christians should conform to the old Jewish law. There had been strong feeling manifested, but it was easy for men of the nobility of mind and disinterestedness of these to find common ground. They rejoiced over Paul's success—no jealousy among these preachers—and thanked God for the victories that were being won not according to their plan.

The sake of mollifying the ultra-Jewish sentiment, it was suggested that Paul join some Nazarites who were now undergoing a vow. This he did, paying the costs for the four. Paul willingly acceded to the suggestion. He was steadfast in matters of principle, but not stubborn in trifles. Paul was a Jew, and might with propriety share the Nazarites' vow. In "Black Rock" there is an incident of a Roman Catholic mother who wanted her child baptized at once, and she asked the Protestant missionary to use holy water. "It is the same as any other water to me," he replied, acceding to her request, and by thus casting off his prejudice, proving himself a man of the Pauline stamp.

A Tumult in the Temple.

It is never wise to judge from appearances, or to accept unquestioningly common report. Life is filled with heartaches caused by heeding "what they say." We may well be suspicious of Dame Rumor's utterances, for she oftener tells falsehood than truth. Think for moment of the grave injustices which every one of us has known her to work within his own experience. Slander is more dangerous than one of the assassins for whom Paul was mistaken.

There was such a trifling foundation for this riot which nearly cost Paul his life. He had been seen walking near the temple with Trophimus and his enemies at once jumped to the conclusion that he had profaned the holy place by taking a Greek into its inner court. So they did their best to kill him, not considering that to shed the blood of the innocent within the precincts of the temple was a worse desecration than the footsteps of any heathen could be.

A Victim of Riot Rule.

Paul was becoming accustomed to mobs by this time, and so throughout the excitement he kept his wits about him. Think you not that in the midst of this turbulence his mind reverted to the occasion when he had been one of the mob that had hounded Stephen to death? We may be sure that as he heard the execrations of the multitude in his ears and the repeated cry, "Away with him!" he recalled the circumstances under which the same vengeful cry had sounded in the Master's ears near that very spot. Now, as then, the whole city was moved; doubtless, though most of the members of the mob did not know why. Many a stone was shied in the recent labor riots with no more motive than mob spirit behind it. Someone has said: "When you see a crowd streaming in one direction, unless you have a better reason for following it than that the crowd is going that way, you would do well to turn around and go in the other direction." Following a multitude is usually "to do evil." However, the hate of this host was futile to hurt Paul, for "a man is immortal till his work is done."

The Animus of the Mob.

Mark Twain tells of a man in the Orient who sent to borrow an axe from a neighbor; the answer came back that the axe was needed to eat soup with. Whereupon the would-be borrower expostulated that axes are not used as soup spoons. "No," was the reply, "but any excuse is good enough when one doesn't want to lend an axe."

So the trifling ostensible reason for creating all this uproar over Paul was merely an occasion for the expression of deep-rooted religious bigotry. Had the Jews not been able to find this accusation against Paul, they would doubtless have done as they did in the case of Jesus, trumped up some other false charge. "The end justifies the means" was the principle on which they were going.

Let us not question the sincerity of Paul's opponents. He had aroused their deepest and bitterest passion. Religious zealotry may be narrow and blind, but usually it is genuine. Offer the man who piled the faggots was as honest as the martyr whom he burned.

Yet these Jews made the mistake of trying to defend religion by irreligious means. Spiritual truth can never be buttressed by the guns of temporal power.

Rome's Strong Arm.

Force fears force; so the Jewish mob quailed before the appearance of the Roman soldiery; the imperilled apostle was rescued by Rome's strong right arm—rescued to receive chains and a dungeon. The foiled mob surged about him, shouting accusations in such a babel of tumult that only "Away with him" could be understood. It was as the snapping of angry beasts at the heels of prey that had escaped them. For what Rome took she guarded; now that Paul was in her power, he was safe from the mob of his compatriots.

Standing for His Rights.

It would have been useless to argue with the rioters; but now that he was face to face with one in authority, Paul speaks for the first time, addressing the Roman colonel. The latter expressed surprise that the prisoner could speak Greek; and thereafter he was treated with new consideration. When Paul announced his identity he at once took standing as a gentleman; his early education and social position came to his help there, as on other occasions. The past ever rallies to the help of the present; nothing we learn is useless. Paul could forego his rights, as he did when he shared the observance of the Nazarite vow, and he could also stand up for them, as in the present inst

TOLEDO BLADE.

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Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 163,000

WAR GOVERNORS OF 1861.

Alexander Ramsey died at St. Paul on April 22. The event is notable because he was the last of the war governors of the loyal states, who did such magnificent service for the Union when President Lincoln called the nation to arms in April, 1861, following the firing on Fort Sumter.

Here is the honor roll of those loyal state executives: Leland Stanford of California, Wm. A. Buckingham of Connecticut, Richard Yates of Illinois, Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa, Israel Washburn of Maine, John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, Austin Blair of Michigan, Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, Edwin B. Morgan of New York, William Dennison of Ohio, Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and Leonard P. Harvey of Wisconsin.

The governors of the "border states" were all disaffected, if not open sympathizers with the Confederate cause. The thirteen men named above deserve all honor for their unhesitating, unswerving support of the government. The roar of the rebel guns trained upon Sumter ended the time for discussion. From that day there was but one issue—shall the Union be maintained inviolate and indissoluble, or shall it be divided into two hostile nationalities? For these thirteen nne there was but one answer: "The Union must be preserved." No fine spun theory that the constitution was but a compact between sovereign states, any one of which might withdraw at pleasure, carried any further weight. They took the position with Abraham Lincoln that the nation is sovereign, and possesses the power inherent in sovereignty of defending itself against internal dissension, whether the constitution contained an express grant of power or not.

When the President called for 75,000 three-months' troops to put down armed rebellion, the response was overwhelming. Every one of the loyal states offered a far greater number than her quota. One can not but regret, in looking back, that the President and his advisers did not realize the real magnitude of the struggle upon which the two sections were entering, and put into the field all the men who then so freely offered themselves. It took weeks, however, to reveal the fact that the suppression of the effort to dismember the Union was no ninety-day job; and when the call for 300,000 men, to serve three years or during the war was made, the loyal states put regiment after regiment into the field, through the energetic work of the war governors and the patriotic impulses of the people themselves. Before the end of 1861 Ohio alone had 100,000 men in the Union army, and the other states proportionately.

From the start the war governors acted in concert, and were frequently called to Washington by the President for conference and counsel. Some retired at the end of their terms, and were succeeded by others—as was the case in Ohio, where David Tod succeeded Dennison in 1862, and John Brough followed him in 1864—an illustrious trio of men whose every energy was devoted to the cause of the Union, and who all gave to it the same high, unselfish devotion that animated the soldiers in the field. All honor to the memory of the great war governors of the North!

WATCHWORD OF OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Great pressure is being brought to induce Senator Harding, of Marion county, to accept second place on the Republican ticket with Myron T. Herrick. The senator has a great many friends throughout Ohio who would have been pleased had he headed the ticket, and his prompt action in withdrawing from the race when he found the sentiment so overwhelmingly in favor of Col. Herrick, has greatly increased his popularity.

If he consents, the Republicans will have for their watchword in the coming battle "Hanna, Herrick, Harding and Harmony," and it is an unbeatable combination. With the various elements of the party pulling together and with the splendid organizations that are already being perfected in the legislative and senatorial districts, the ticket will be elected by one of the largest majorities Ohio has yet given. And we will follow this up with a splendid endorsement of President Roosevelt in 1904.

WAGES IN LOWELL MILLS.

The employes of the cotton mills at Lowell, Mass., demanded an increase of wages. The mill-owners replied that they could not afford to pay the advance. The men declared that they could. So the matter went to the state board of arbitration, which has just reported that of the great textile manufacturing corporations of that city, but one is able to pay the advance demanded.

The Lowell mills are engaged in the manufacture of the same classes of cotton goods as are made by the Southern mills, and this competition has cut down margins so that the raise in wages asked can not be granted. To pay it, the prices of goods would have to be advanced, and this can not be done without losing the trade to the Southern mills.

It is to be presumed the men employed at Lowell will accept the findings of the state board, and continue at work. For, if labor agrees to an arbitration, and refuses to accept the verdict when it is adverse to a demand for increased wages, it will strike a severe blow at the principle of peaceable arbitration.

GEN. MILES' "REPORT."

It is safe to say that had General Miles spent the years 1899 and 1900 in active campaigning in the Philippines, he would not have written such a report as that he recently submitted to the Secretary of War. He seems to have forgotten the lessons he learned of Indian warfare, years ago in the West; or, at least, he fails to realize that the insurgents in the Philippines waged war much after the Indian method, and that they are as treacherous and slippery as any red foe he ever encountered.

In fact, one can hardly avoid the conclusion that General Miles is not at all in sympathy with the Secretary of War and the President on various matters connected with the army, and that he has, in this report, adopted a "policy of pinpricks" as a means of annoyance. Perhaps the most surprising thing in his paper is his condemnation of Gen. Bell's policy of "concentration" in the province of Bantangas. Gen. Miles seems to have forgotten that the same policy had to be adopted with the Modocs, Nez Perces, Apaches and other bands of "hostiles" in the West; and if we are not mistaken, in at least one of these cases, if not more, he was the officer in command.

General Miles has added neither to his reputation as a soldier nor his credit as the general commanding the army, by this singular document. There is not one line in it concerning the atrocities committed by the insurgents against Americans; not a word of their treachery, violation of oaths, murders, nor of the terrorization of the peaceable element among the Filipinos by the insurgent leaders themselves. A more one-sided, and hence unfair, statement, has not been made in connection with the Philippine War.

A CLEAR-CUT ISSUE.

Now that the Beal local option law has been held valid by the supreme court of Ohio, and more than one hundred towns have voted out the saloons under its provisions, the brewers and saloonists have become aroused and are preparing for a vigorous campaign for the nomination and election of such men for members of the General Assembly as can be counted on to vote to repeal the law.

The statute is no longer considered a joke even by Joe Miller, the secretary of the State Liquor League, and the 500 or 600 saloons which have been outlawed by the voters present a most serious aspect to the liquor interests.

On the other hand, the friends of the Beal law propose not only to hold what they have gained but to take a step forward and work for a ward local option law which will give to the voters of the residence wards of the cities of Ohio the opportunity of saying if saloons shall be permitted in such wards.

With the lines thus clearly drawn between the liquor interests and the friends of temperance and order there should be little difficulty in understanding the issue. The question is not one of party politics but the selection of the right men.

The voters of Ohio will stand by the Beal law and they have the right to demand such legislation as will enable them, if they so desire, to keep the saloons out of the residence districts of our cities.

IN FAR OFF SOMALILAND.

The wild tribesmen of Somaliland have butchered a column of troops. The British "Somali Coast Protectorate" lies on the southern shore of the Gulf of Aden, with Italian Somaliland on the east, and Abyssinia to the south and west. The irregular, mountainous expanse of Abyssinia is between British East Africa on the south, and Egypt on the north and west. The time will come eventually when the hardy Abyssinian mountaineers of King Menelek will be conquered, and the red of British possession mark all of northeastern Africa from the equator to the Mediterranean, except the coast strip belonging to Italy, on the shore of the Indian ocean.

Of course the native victory will not go unavenged. A British "punitive expedition" will be sent from Egypt or elsewhere, and the tribesmen will feel the weight of England's wrath. Incidentally, the subjugation of the Somalis will be largely advanced, and the British grip on their country be all the stronger. That area is needed by Great Britain in her business. It lies close to the mouth of the Red Sea, and she is not allowing opportunity for any other of the powers to acquire territory close enough thereto to furnish a base of operations against the Suez canal and the route to India, in case of war.

"DOING STUNTS."

"The word 'stunt' as meaning a specific task or performance, is making very rapid progress toward respectability and good standing in the language," says the Providence Journal, which thereupon laments that the word, which it evidently assumes to be slang, is in a fair way to take a recognized place in the English language.

"Stunt" is not a new word. It is a revival, with a vowel variation, of the word "stent," which Noah Webster admitted into the earliest editions of his dictionary, with the meaning "an allotted portion; the same as stint." It was in common use in New England a century ago, when every child was taught to labor. Little girls were each given a daily stent—an allotted portion—of knitting or sewing, after which they might play; their older sisters had stents of carding, or spinning or weaving, and the boys in the fields were treated the same way.

The word stent was but stint with the vowel changed, without any particular changed in meaning. Stint is defined by Webster, in his earlier editions, as "a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; a common, popular use of the word in America." The Century Dictionary, one of the latest in point of time, gives it with the same meaning. Shakespeare uses it, and in the sense of a portion allotted: "Our stint of woe is common."

Our good friend the Journal is therefore mistaken in supposing that stunt is a new word or that it is ordinary slang. It is a legitimate variant of stint—whose place in the language is undoubted—and retaining the same meaning.

THE VISIT TO KIEL.

Our North Atlantic squadron will visit Kiel this summer, in acceptance of the kaiser's invitation. This is intended, without doubt, as an intimation and evidence of the cordial relations existing between the two governments. In this same light we may view the intimation given to naval officers to cease injudicious comments on the possibility or probability of a war with Germany. Such remarks simply stir up feeling, without doing any good. Should a war occur, the American navy will make good the remark of Admiral Dewey, whether the officers talk or not.

THE TYNER SCANDAL.

The extraordinary proceedings in the office of Mr. Tyner, the assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, is convincing proof that rottenness exists in that department. Mr. Tyner is an invalid, unable to attend to business. His resignation was demanded some time ago, to become effective on May 1. On yesterday Mrs. Tyner went to her husband's office, and, with the aid of an expert opened the safe and removed a mass of official papers to her residence. There must be among them incriminating documents, else so high-handed a course would not have been adopted. The peremptory dismissal of Mr. Tyner followed, and a demand for the delivery of the abstracted documents—which, up to this time has been ignored by his energetic wife.

It will be remembered that, a few weeks ago, Hon. T. C. Campbell, the well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, now residing in New York, preferred charges against Tyner's office, alleging that the postal laws had been construed by Tyner and his assistants so as to permit certain turf gamblers to use the mails in promoting schemes for swindling men into betting on "sure things." An investigation was ordered by the President, and was in progress when Postmaster General Payne began a general overhauling of the department. Campbell's charges were specific against Harrison J. Barrett, Tyner's nephew, who had been an assistant in the office.

The high-handed step of Mrs. Tyner is taken as conclusive evidence of wrongdoing, and it will precipitate a most searching investigation. It becomes clearer, as time goes on, that there must be a large number of summary removals or forced resignations of officials high in the postoffice department, and a thorough cleaning up. The President is not a man to be satisfied with half-way measures in such a case.

OUR GROWING IMPORTS.

When the Democrats, a decade ago, raised the howl of "a billion-dollar Congress," President Harrison pungently answered that this is a billion-dollar country. We have now an additional title to this ascription. Both an import and export trade passed the billion dollar mark for the twelvemonth ended March 31, the imports thus exceeding all previous records. The total value of imports was $1,001,596,683; that of exports was $1,414,786,954.

The Treasury bulletin containing the above figures and facts remarks that, prior to 1870, our imports never reached as much as a half billion dollars in a single year, and it was not until 1890 that they reached three-quarters of a billion in value. Now, for the first time, they have passed the billion-dollar line.

Our export trade has grown quite as rapidly. They never reached a half billion dollars' value in a single year until after 1870. In 1880 they passed, for the first time, the three-quarters of a billion dollar line; in 1892 they for the first time exceeded $1,000,000,000; and should the exports of April, May and June average as high as those for March, they would bring the total exportations for the fiscal year past the $1,500,000,000 line.

This increase in importation is chiefly in manufacturers' materials. The figures for February and for the three months ending with February show a marked increase in the proportion which manufacturers' materials form of the total importations. Of the total imports of February, 1903, 51.3 per cent were manufacturers' materials, while in February, 1902, only 47.4 per cent were manufacturers' aterials. The increase is thus not a consumers' demand for foreign goods, but for foreign articles which are used as raw material by our own industries.

BRYAN FLAYS CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, at the banquet of the Missouri Democratic Press association, responded to the toast, "Democracy." No man is less able to discuss this topic than the man from Lincoln, if we are to judge by the quality of his remarks. Their most notable portion was a bitter attack on Grover Cleveland, whom he charged with "betraying" the Democratic party. The gist of his argument was that the ex-President and his friends refused to support the Chicago platform of 1896 and its successor of 1900. These Mr. Bryan assumes to contain the sacred and irreversible dogmas of the Democratic faith; therefore, any Democrat who refused to support Bryan for the Presidency was a traitor, and must remain under the ban until he shall give his adhesion to the doctrines he then repudiated.

Mr. Bryan is a prominent example of a numerous class of men who put into their political belief the intensity of a religious cult. A party platform to them is something sacred, and dissent therefrom is as abhorrent as infidility in religion. This is the mental attitude from which he judges of those Democrats who refused to follow him into the quagmire of a depreciated currency and national financial wreck which would have been the result of his triumph in 1896 or 1900. Fortunately for the country, there were tens of thousands of Democrats who had the intelligence and education to realize the danger, and they put country before party, honest money before Bryan and 40-cent dollars. The Nebraska man's diatribe shows clearly his bitter disappointment. He believes his ambition to be President was thwarted by Mr. Cleveland and his followers, and he can not speak on the subject without betraying his chagrin and rage.

THE MILL STOPPAGE.

Toledo is one of the largest flour manufacturing cities in the United States. This list comprises Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Chicago, Toledo, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis. However, the annual output of Minneapolis is greater than that of the other nine cities combined. Her mills grind 80 million bushels of wheat per year, producing 16 million barrels of flour.

Just now every mill in Minneapolis is idle. The owners shut down in concert because the lake transportation companies reduced the freight on wheat to two cents a bushel from Duluth to Buffalo, leaving the rate on flour equivalent to five cents a bushel. This stoppage, however, will soon end, in all probability. It is to be looked upon as intended to call the transportation companies to time in the matter of rates. But it shows how dependent our industries are on transportation, and that an arbitrary or oppressive freight rate may paralyze temporarily or ruin finally a great industry.

CUBA'S FIRST YEAR.

On May 20, Cuba will have completed her first twelvemonth of independence. It is pleasant for the people of the United States to note that the misgivings with which we saw her start out on an untried road have not been realized. Even the financial difficulties then apparent have all been cleared away, for the Palma administration has proved itself economical and careful, and on March 1 the Cuban treasury had a surplus of $2,638,000. Only $540,000 of this was in the treasury when the government was turned over by the United States. The receipts have therefore exceeded the insular expenditures by over two million dollars.

Reciprocity with the United States still halts, and hence the planters are not prospering as they would otherwise. But a great deal of foreign capital has been invested in railroad building and other enterprises, which have given employment to labor and put large sums of money in circulation. While Cuba and her people are still poor, and there is much to be done to put them on a sound footing, industrially and commercially, the administration is to be congratulated on the wisdom with which it has conducted the government during this first year.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

The Treasury reports give a per capita circulation on March 1 of $29.34. This is a gain for the year, for the total amount of money in the hands of the people increased $99,700,000 in the twelve months ending with that date.

There is plenty of money for all legitimate trade transactions, and the increase of the per capita from $21.10 at the time Bryan was nominated for the Presidency in 1896, shows the fallacy of the Democratic contention that "cheap money"—that is, a 40-cent silver dollar—was necessary in order to increase it. Despite our patchwork system of money, its volume obeys the laws of commerce, and a genuine need of more in circulation causes additions to be made to its quantity.

AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

The commission of British workingmen which recently came to the United States to make a study of labor conditions here has made its report. Among the twenty-three delegates, there is agreement only upon one point. They all insist that the British workman has nothing valuable to learn from his American brother, while the Britsh employer has much to learn from the American one as to the proper treatment of employes.

But the report admits that the American workman is better educated, "is infinitely better paid, housed, fed and clothed," than is the case in Great Britain, and that he is "much more sober." On the question of machinery, the commission acknowledges American superiority, and warns British manufacturers that they must abandon their present antiquated machinery and methods or see their American competitors surpass them in the race for the commerce of the world.

The two statements regarding the equality of the British workmen with ours, while acknowledging the inferiority of the latter in education, do not agree, Knowledge is power. The educated man is always a better workman than the uneducated. The members of the commission evidently wrote the former opinion under the stimulus of their amour propre, rather than as an unbiased judgment based on impartial observation.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS.

Assistant Attorney General Beck, in commenting on the Northern Securities decision and its effect, made this thoughtful and luminous comment: "The Constitution remains unchanged, but the sphere of human action to which it is applied is by wholly exterior forces greatly widened." When one looks back over our history for the past century, the truth of this statement is apparent, in the frequent instances in which the sphere of action under the constitution has been widened, not by forces working from the inside, but by the impact of exterior circumstances.

Just a hundred years ago, when Napoleon unexpectedly offered to sell us the magnificent empire of the Louisiana purchase, President Jefferson, a "strict constructionist" of the Constitution, did not believe that instrument gave us any power to acquire territory. The advantages of the Louisiana purchase were so great, however, that he completed it, and then suggested that the constitution be amended to give what he deemed the requisite authority. The suggestion was unheeded; for men had the common sense to realize that the acquisition of new areas is a necessary adjunct of national sovereignty, and needs no specific authority in the organic law.

So it has been through our history. The Northern Securities decision has greatly enlarged the powers of the national government in dealing with trade combinations by clearly defining the constitutional grant of power to regulate interstate commerce. Anything which inhibits competition is defined to be a restraint of commerce, and thus within the authority of the national government to prevent or remove. As the nation grows in population, in wealth, in industry and commerce, the enlargement of governmental powers in the same way will go on. It is not the assumption of new powers, however, but the bringing into play the latent authority lodged in the Constitution, not previously employed.

BOOM IN AUTOMOBILES.

The automobile is growing in popular favor as rapidly as did the bicycle a score of years ago. Reports from the cities which are the seats of the rubber industry show that the manufactories are driven to their full capacity to meet the heavy demand for automobile tires.

A tire manufacturer of Akron believes that, during the present year, 28,000 automobiles will be built in the United States, and 3,500 imported, making a total of 31,500. Considering the high price of these vehicles, this shows they stand high in popular favor. Naturally, as time goes on, prices will decline, and there will be an augmented demand, as was the case with bicycles. The automobile has come to stay.

"We must appeal to the common sense of the people," shouts Mr. Bryan. All right. That appeal was made in 1896 and 1900, with the gratifying result of Mr. Bryan's defeat on both occasions.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Russia in Manchuria.

Russia's purposes in retaining possession of Manchuria have sometimes been characterized as mysterious or inexplicable. The demands just made upon China by the government of the czar would seem to leave no further room for doubt. As conditions preliminary to evacuation, Russia insists that there shall be no new treaty port in Manchuria, and that no new foreign consulates are to be opened there; that the customs revenues at New Chwang must be paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank and not the Chinese Customs Banks; that no foreigners, except Russians, be employed in the public service in Manchuria; that no portion of Manchurian territory shall be alienated to any other power; that Russia shall have the right to string her telegraph wires on the poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria, and that she shall control the sanitary regulations at the port of New Chwang. Just what else Russia could ask without demanding the recognition of her sovereignty over Manchuria it is difficult to see. As is natural, the announcement of the demands has thrown the statesmen of Japan into hurried council, and some of her warships are on the way to New Chwang. Perhaps some light will now be thrown on the meaning of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of last year, and it may be learned what effective earnestness of purpose will be found behind the demand for an "open door."

The Tyner Affair.

Assistant Attorney General Tyner, whose wife broke open a safe in his office and carried off the papers it contained, asks the public to suspend judgment on the case. The General has suffered from paralysis for six months, but Mrs. Tyner appears to have enough executive ability for two. She engineered the job with remarkable efficiency. The Tyners now admit "that it would have been better had Mrs. Tyner gone to the Postmaster General and asked him to be present and supervise her act," but they never imagined any one would impute improper motives to their action! The "nigger in the woodpile," who is supposed to be the beneficiary of this act, is one Barrett, a nephew entangled in certain postal irregularities. The papers have been returned but the view taken is that all incriminating documents were destroyed by Mrs. Tyner.

First Elkins Law Case.

The first decision under the Elkins rebate law, passed at the last session of congress, was rendered by Judge Grosscup in the United States circuit court at Chicago on April 24. The suit in which the decision was rendered was brought to enjoin several railroads in the west from discriminating against small shippers in that section. According to Judge Grosscup, the government has the right to bring an action in equity to restrain railroad companies from discriminating, either by furnishing lower rates or by giving rebates to favored shippers. It is not denied that each injured citizen has a right to apply for such relief in his own behalf, but it is held that in cases like those under consideration the injured parties are so numerous and the injury so small that it is the duty of the government to act for them under the power specifically conferred by the statutes. As regards the latter, the decision holds that the government is entitled to the injunction against the offending railroads under the interstate commerce law as well as under the Elkins act. In other words, the latter measure is simply declaratory of substantive rights which existed before its passage. In all, it is understood that 14 roads will be affected.

A Bluejay Mail Thief.

A pretty story comes from Springfield, O., about a bluejay which had built her nest in an old-fashioned wooden letter box in front of a farmhouse. The farmer reported that somebody had been stealing his mail, for fragments of letters were found scattered over adjoining fields. The government ordered a rigorous investigation, and the thief was surprised red-handed, but escaped arrest. Decoy letters were slipped into the box, and the ambushed detectives saw a wary bluejay disappear into the box, reappear with a letter in her bill, fly away with it, return, go through the operation again, and so on until the last letter had been removed. Inside the box were found the nest and eggs. The dispatch says that as a result of the investigation, Uncle Sam has surrendered the old box to its determined occupant, and has ordered a new style, which is bluejay proof.

Euphrates Valley Railway.

The whole of the Mesopotamian valley, nearly 700 miles in length, will be opened to commerce and possibly to German settlement on the completion of the Bagdad railway which is to be constructed largely under the auspices of Germany. From its starting point in Asia Minor to the Persian gulf, the road will be 1,800 miles in length, and it will cost $90,000,000. If the kaiser could obtain control of the region lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris, he would have at command a field for colonization unequalled in the world. Nothing apparently is needed save a restoration of the system of cross canals once in existence to make the immense district as fertile as it was in the days of the famous ancient empires and furnish a home for a population of many millions. In any event the railway cannot but prove beneficial to a portion of Asia which has been long stagnant under Turkish misrule, decadent races and the absence of modern means of transportation.

Calamity Howler as Plutocrats.

Roger Q. Mills, Gum Shoe Bill Stone, Jim Jones, of Arkansas, Governor Hogg, of Texas, W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Charley Towne of the boundless west are some of the old Democratic calamity howlers who have made fortunes since the election of McKinley to the presidency and the advent of Republican good times. We umst now add another to the list—Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, who has just pocketed a fee of $200,000 for negotiating a deal in Texas oil lands. Five or six years ago Bailey was an inconspicuous and impecunious Texas lawyer who had just learned not to blow out the gas, and legal fees of $200 were as scarce as homely girls in Toledo. Henceforth we shall hear no more denunciations of capital from the Texas senator—and he will quit his clamor for an income tax!

Improper Interference.

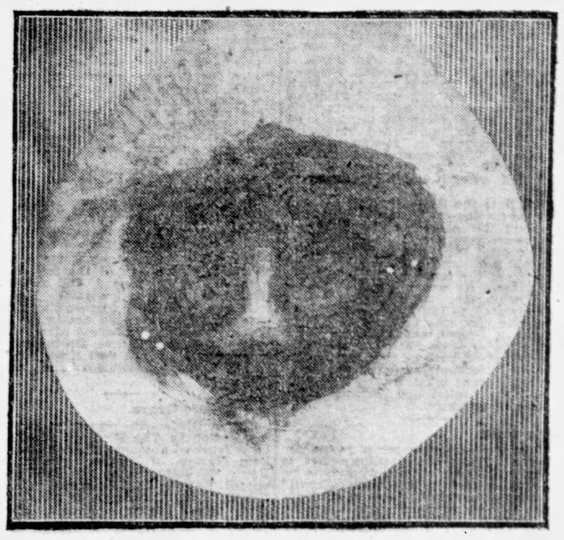
The judicial authorities of San Juan, Porto Rico, have extreme notions about smuggling and are pursuing naval officers savagely after they have been punished under the rules of the treasury department in such cases. These officers have been indicted. The indictments if recognized by the secretary of the navy will confine the officers to the limits of San Juan indefinitely. There is a suggestion from the navy department that they will be ordered to sea so the local courts may be cured of interference with the naval service. Such action may well be taken. Undue interference with the military arm by civil courts should be checked in Porto Rico and in the United States. The trial of members of the National Guard for acts under orders in the line of military duty is one of the most flagrant examples of such interference.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CAMPANILE AT VENICE

THE CAMPANILE AND KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Venice, April 23.—Great ceremony marked today the laying of the cornerstone by King Victor Emmanuel, of the new campanile which is to replace the historic edifice that collapsed something more than a year ago. The ceremonies were held in the court yard of the Doges palace and included addresses by representatives of historical societies, art leagues and other organizations throughout Italy. The new tower will cost in the neighborhood of a half million dollars, and it will take two years to build. Many Americans contributed to the building fund.

SEE THE FACE IN THE WOOD!



We all know that there are wooden heads in the word, and, indeed, we often hear men referred to as wooden. Yet it is seldom that we find a wooden face so full of interest as that which attaches to the freak of which a photographic reproduction is given above. While it has the semblance of a face, still it is not—pine knot—for this unique thing in wood growth is no more than a knot cut from a two-inch plank.

No coloring was used to heighten the effect of the almost perfect face; no pencilling, carving or paint. It is simply the handiwark of nature, which includes any number of odd and unusual things. This one is in the possession of Mr. J. W. Merritt, of New Britain, Ct.

A VERY OLD CHURCH.

The Church of San Miguel, at Santa Fe, is claimed by New Mexicans to be the oldest in the United States. There is much dispute over the exact date of its erection, but it was certainly built between 200 and 300 years ago by the first Indian converts, under the direction of the Spanish padres—some say as long ago as 1545. Inside it is like a vault, black and crumbling, with cracked adobe walls and roof, and a gallery whose woodwork still shows traces of the figures painted there by the Indians—designs like those they put upon their pottery today.

But the most interesting thing in San Miguel is the old bell, St. Joseph. Black with age, it looks like a mass of old iron in its dim recesses. But strike it and it gives forth a mellow note of silvery clearness, echoing with marvelous sweetness through the vault-like old church. The quality of the bell metal makes the richness of the note, and there is a tradition that it was made of the gold and silver ornaments of the Spanish as a thank offering for a victory over the Moors.

At any rate, the old Spanish padres brought the bell, already ancient, across the seas from Spain, and over mountains and plateaus from Mexico. The Moors are gone, Spain's great empire of the West has vanished, and still the old bell stands there, older than American civilization.

ALL IN THE POINT OF VIEW

Nothing in particular reminds me of it. It is merely a story that they used to tell about Hagenbeck, the menagerie man, at the time of the world's fair in Chicago. It seems that he had been out with some particularly thirsty friends in the evening, and deemed it prudent not to go home. So, since the night was rather cool, he went to the fair grounds and crawled into one of the lion cages. Snuggled close to his largest and most dangerous beast, he slept until morning, when he felt something prodding him in the ribs. Opening his eyes, he saw his wife standing in front of the cage, jabbing him with her parasol and scornfully saying:

"Oh, you miserable coward!"

SHE READ THE POSTAL.

Her father was the postmaster of a neighboring town and she was assistant. It all happened years ago, but they still tell it of her, and according to the custom of the small Indiana town, the story will live in the minds of the residents for all time to come, and will be handed down from generation to generation.

A man had a son "away at school." The son had the postal card habit. He wrote even the little things of the most private nature on postals. His father went to the postoffice for his mail. The postal that the assistant postmaster had seen could not be found. She searched in every nook and corner, but finally gave up the search in despair and said:

"Well, well, where could I have put that card? But, Mr. ——, perhaps I had better tell you that John said he needed a new suit of clothes."—Indianapolis News

A dainty workbox is oblong in shape, and is covered on the outside with brocade silk, while the inside is lined with pale-yellow silk. There is a tiny pincushion, an emery bag and several pockets for thread, needles and the various other sewing necessaries used.

Current Events.

Injunction against railroad rate cutting made permanent by Judge Grosscup of United States court; ruling declared justified by both interstate commerce and Elkins laws.

Illinois house of representatives controlled by anti-Miller men who refused to accept his bribery investigation committee and added majority of their own choosing to prevent whitewash; George W. Hinman, Chicago, subpoenaed.

Bion J. Arnold, Chicago, is at Lansing, Mich., to demonstrate new electric railroad system, which is expected to reduce equipment cost 40 per cent; "electro-pneumatic" scheme used.

Interstate commerce commission's charges that Chicago-New York grain rate advance is unjustified will be ignored by interstate railroads; claim of car shortage not justified.

Interstate commerce commission at New York hearing defied by President Baer, of Reading railroad, to prove illegal attempts by railroads to corner anthracite market.

Protest against Russian demands that sovereignty of Manchuria be ceded by China will be made by United States, czar's pledge to be cited; other nations expected to join.

A. W. Machen, superintendent of postoffice free delivery, will be removed by President Roosevelt or Postmaster General Payne; collusion and dividing profits with contractors charged.

Lieutenant Governor Lee's testimony before St. Louis, Mo., grand jury, is expected to result in six indictments for making powder trust boodling.

John Londen, living near Grand Rapids, Mich., believed to have been shot to death on Bernard Fingleton's farm; Fingleton and Nancy J. Flood, latter's housekeeper, arrested.

President Roosevelt's journey to Pacific coast resumed at Cinnabar, Mont., after laying Yellowstone park gate corner stone; number of elk, deer and mountain sheep seen declared astonishing.

Passengers on Burlington railroad train leaving Lincoln, Neb., early yesterday morning, and occupants of depot waiting rooms robbed of $1,000 by four armed men.

Hetty Green shocked by many divorce cases being tried by New York supreme court, which she is attending; witness of interest in household duties blamed by her.

War department denies Gen. Funston's request for court of inquiry into charges that he ordered prisoners of war killed and compliments soldier.

To preserve Declaration of Independence it is found necessary to inclose it in light and air-proof case and withdraw it from public exhibition.

Impression prevails that neither Gen. nor Mrs. Tyner will be punished for opening government safe.

Syndicate said to have been formed to complete Senator Clark's railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, whereby it may become part of the Union Pacific system.

Dun & Co.'s review of trade says business is active in all lines of trade and forecasts a heavy building season.

Andrew Carnegie says he believes negro problem will be solved by educational policy pursued by Booker T. Washington.

Packers advance prices of meats at Kansas City, where combine is alleged to be again operating in full force.

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, urges enactment of law empowering bank examiner to examine books of railroads, to learn true total of gross earnings, in hope of forcing payment of back taxes.

In his anual report President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, looks to a union of the interests of capital and labor in the Civic Federation.

Intimidation in strike of Butte, Mont., A. D. T. boys causes closing of Western Union telegraph office.

County Judge Waters, at Lincoln, Neb., decides against Mrs. Helen M. Gougar in suit against Nebraska Populist state committee, holding that she should sue the Populist voters of the state.

Rufus Cantrell, the negro grave robber, found guilty at Indianapolis and will go to prison for at least three years.

First class armored cruiser Colorado, the largest and most powerful vessel in the navy, launched at Cramp shipyards. It is 502 feet long and cost $3,750,000.

America's cup defender Reliance, in its initial spin off Bristol, R. I., made a most satisfactory showing of speed and sailing qualities.

St. Louis making elaborate preparations for 100th anniversary of Louisiana Purchase exposition, in which President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, foreign envoys and other notables will take part.

Lawyers acting in behalf of Gen. Tyner, former attorney general for the postoffice department, have delivered to the postmaster general all the papers taken from safe by Mrs. Tyner.

Ira D. Sankey, the famous revivalist who became blind a short time ago, spends much of his time at the organ which accompanied him upon his travels with Moody.

Big freight steamer, Charles M. Warner, 400 feet long, capable of carrying 200,000 bushels of grain, launched at South Chicago.

Evidence developed before legislative committee to inquire into Speaker Miller's bribery charges may result in declaration that plot was arranged by Gov. Yates, Lieut. Gov. Northcott, Congressman Hemmer, George Wheeler Hinman, and Otto J. Lindly to kill Mueller bill by raising bribery hue and cry.

Speaker Miller in endeavor to explain his bribery charges told committee that he found unsigned letter on floor of his room telling him he could make $1,000 by permitting roll call on the Mueller bill. He also said he tore letter up and went to sleep.

FOREIGN.

Two hundred and thirty-five Mormon missionaries will be expelled by German government, because polygamy is not excluded from their teachings.

Forty Turkish soldiers and fifteen gendarmes killed by Macedonian revolters near Petrich.

Correspondent who has spent three weeks in the Balkans says only people who seem desirous of real reform are the Turks, and that Bulgarians and Macedonians are raising their outcry solely for outside effect.

King doing all he can to liven up London season and has let it be known he would be pleased if all owners of fine town houses would entertain during the next month. There will be two courts during May.

Canadians not alarmed at threats of tariff retaliation on part of Germany as loss will be on German side; many urge a surtax of 50 per cent instead of only one-third on German goods brought into Canada.

Russian foreign office expresses great surprise at stir caused by note to China regarding Manchuria, and insists only object sought is to benefit all nations interested. Does not deny reported terms of note.

President Loubet's unfailing good humor and sound sense have served him in good stead during his official journeys, and he has so far avoided being entrapped into any compromising utterances.

William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Anne Rutherford married at St. Mark's church, North Audley street, London, in simple manner before less than a dozen witnesses.

Queen Wilhelmina, through envoy to this country, has accepted Andrew Carnegie's gift of $1,500,000 to be devoted to temple of peace at The Hague.

Cuban citizens protesting against taxes imposed by provincial governments. Havana drug stores closed to resist patent medicine stamp payment.

Twelve thousand persons participate in riot at Kronstadt, Russia, and are finally dispersed by blank volleys fired by marines.

Japan and Great Britain send vigorous protests to China against Russian demands in Manchuria. International situation grows more tense.

Major Gough and his column routed by Somalis in battle at Danop, East Africa; British loss thirteen killed, while those of attacking party are slain.

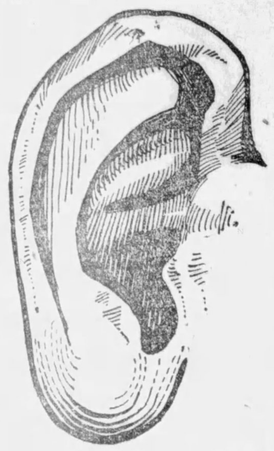
Mrs. Ann Downing, who marched into Mexico with United States troops under Gen. Winfield Scott, died at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 95 years.

O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, and other experts cite figures showing that the entire country is enjoying unparalleled prosperity, and that every indication points to its continuance along even greater lines.

Mob of farmers lynch negro who attempted to assault girl near Santa Fe, Ill., and attack colony of negro bridge workers, wounding many of them and destroying their camp.

Treasury officials allege that regular padrone system is in operation between the United States and Italy.

DEAFNESS



CAN BE CURED

Here is a message of joy that will bring gladness to thousands of hearts—that will give happiness to those who now suffer from that grievous affliction—Deafness. It is more than a message of hope—it is the positive statement of a definite fact. Deafness can indeed be cured, as recent medical and scientific discoveries have proved. The world moves on in many ways—in knowledge, in invention, in wealth, in goodness—but greatest of all in new methods for curing what were considered incurable diseases. Day and night the most learned and skillful physicians are studying the causes and cures of the various ailments that affect the body and sadden the heart of man. At last a scholar, more painstaking or more learned than the rest, finds the cure that means salvation for countless sufferers.

The causes and cure of Deafness have for years been daily studied by Dr. Sproule, the eminent English specialist. His heart has often ached over the unfortunate lot of the victims of this trouble. The thought of all that they were deprived of, shut off from the world of sound, affected him profoundly. He felt that his life-work would not be complete unless he could say to the deaf, "You can be cured." It is now with the deepest pleasure that he does say it. More than that, he has proved it, as his grateful patients testify. In the fullness of his sympathy, he offers to all persons afflicted with deafness

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

If you are deaf, write to him and he will examine your case free of charge and give you his opinion and counsel on it. He will give you valuable information in regard to its cure—and he will do it with sincerity and friendliness, simply because he believes it is a physician's duty to "lend a helping hand" wherever he can. Do not suffer from Deafness any longer. Let your hearing be restored! Hundreds of persons, formerly deaf, bear grateful testimony to what Dr. Sproule has done for them. They took advantage of his generous offer. Now they hear. You can also if you will. Write to him at once.

Do your ears itch?
Do your ears throb?
Are you entirely deaf?
Do your ears feel full?
Does wax form in your ears?
How long have you been deaf?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you have pain in the ears?
Do you have noises in your ears?
Do you hear better in a noisy place?
Do you have a discharge from either ear?
Did your deafness come on gradually?
Is your deafness worse when you have a cold?
Can you hear some sounds better than others?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

Answer the above questions, yes or no, and write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines. Cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Specialist, (Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 6-9 Doane St., Boston. He will give you advice free.

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Toledo, O.

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From Washington to Roosevelt.

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THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

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A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 85c.

THE BLADE.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices—

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $5c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 5c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are forehanded enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
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Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
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No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
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MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
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No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR CHURCH UNION.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 22.—More than one million church members in the United States are vitally interested in the proceedings of the conference begun here today having for its object a union of the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant churches and the smaller sect known as the Christian Connection. The conference is composed of delegates appointed by the four denominations to formulate a scheme of union if the idea is deemed feasible. All of the churches have a somewhat similar form

DR. WM. HAYES WARD.

of church government, making much of local self-government. Any agreement reached is likely to be based largely upon the freedom and independence of individual churches and freedom from binding creeds. Creed differences, it is felt, will not prove so great an obstacle to unity as the opposite ideas of polity now obtaining. The question of what name the unified denominations should adopt will be an interesting one.

If the union of the four churches is accomplished it will form a body of one million two hundred thousand. It is believed that in the event of union there need be little adjustment of fields, save, perhaps, between United Brethren and Methodist Protestants. These bodies have their chief strength in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Indiana. Congregationilsts are strongest in New England, Brooklyn, Chicago and on the Pacific Coast, while the Christians, who are not to be confounded with the large Christian or Disciples of Christ body, have their strength in the south and southwest.

Dr. William Hayes Ward, the celebrated clergyman and editor represents the Congregationalists, and is one of the leading spirits in the effort to combine the members of this faith with the United Brethren and Methodist Protestants of the United States.

FEMALE INSPECTORS.

Washington, April 22—The commissioner of immigration at New York has sent to the treasury department a report covering the second 30 days' work of the female inspectors appointed for the purpose of boarding incoming vessels to prevent the landing of persons of improper character in the United States. This report is very similar to that covering the first thirty days of the female inspectors' work and makes it evident to the officials that the ends sought to be attained cannot be accomplished successfully by the detailing of women inspectors on the ships.

They hold there are other ways by which much better results could be secured and that the work done by the women could be done just as successfully by the regular inspection officers.

The women will be given another thirty days' trial, after which the presiden and the secretary of the treasury will decide whether or not their services shall be continued.

Lieutenant Governor Lee, of Missouri, as result of bribery disclosures in Missouri legislature, decides to resign office.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN CUBA.

Havana, Cuba, April 21.—The political parties in this new-born republic have been shifting about considerably of late. When the dawn of freedom first broke upon Cuba's vision and election by popular ballot was assured, leaders of one kind or another bestirred themselves. Those were golden days for political aspirants. Each tried to attract as large a following as possible so as to force a recognition of his cause and if possible to be rushed into one of the many offices about to be thrown open in the formation of the new government. The Cuban politician is "not so slow." He makes use of the best means at hand to reach the desired end. There are manipulators down here of Cassius and Mark Antony types who can keep pace with any adepts in the political craft. They show strategy equal to that of veterans of a hundred campaigns in the States. They are skilled in the art of wrie-pulling, having received their training in doing years of secret work against Spanish misrule on the island, and at the same time coming through it all with their heads on their shoulders.

The number of political parties at the outset of the new republic was legion; but most of the little fellows have fallen by the wayside. They were narrow and selfish. The elements of life and growth were not in them. Two organizations only survive the shuffle. These are the National and the Liberal parties. The members of the defunct clans have scattered and are either straggling along serenely independent of any affiliations, or have slipped into the ranks of one or the other of the surviving parties. The latest absorption by the Nationals is the grand rush from the Independent Republicans and the Radicals. The Nationals are now the more powerful in number of adherents and it looks as though whatever candidate they may slate will be elected.

Meanwhile the leaders of the Liberal party have been looking out for reinforcements. They have rounded up the Union Democratic party and gulped down the whole thing. The expansion has so swollen them with pride that they boast of having a sure thing in the "line-up" at the next regular election. The National Democrats were quite willing to be assimilated, as the chief plank in their platform, that is, annexation of the island to the United States, had become so weakened that it was impossible for them to sustain a separate organization.

Just what differences exist between the two surviving parties is not easy to discover. It is like looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack. Their declarations are conflicting. Juan Gualberto Gomez, one of the leaders of the

CATACOMBS WHERE REST HAVANA'S DEAD.

to sacrifice the honor of their nation for private gain. They are accordingly directing their criticisms against the trust represented by Oxnard and his clan of politico-statesmen.

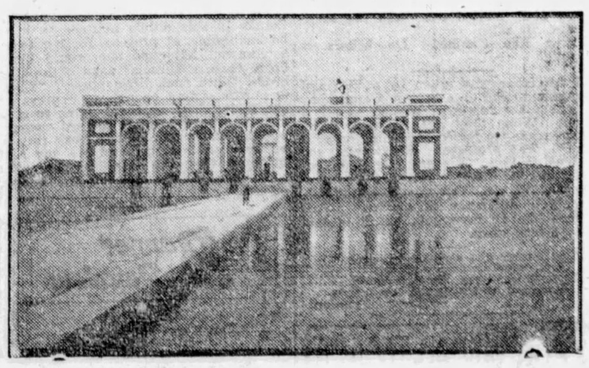
When Spain relinquished her sovereignty, Havana had a splendid water supply whatever else may have been wanting. I have been asked by a reader of these letters for an account of the water works in this city. The copious supply of pure sparkling water gushes forth from the Vento Springs, about 400 in number, situated in a gorge about nine miles south. A great basin 250 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep encloses the springs. The water gushes up through the bottom of the basin and drains into the great aqueduct, gravitating to the large reservoir at the city limits. Each day 41,500,000 gallons can be delivered to Havana's quarter of a million residents.

The water works not only embody fine engineering skill, but are also a superb piece of structural work. The main aqueduct is built of stone and cement and conveys the water under the Almendares river through an inverted siphon. When the flow reaches the vast stone reservoir it is carefully filtered and allowed to remain for a time exposed to the clear, pure atmosphere and the penetrating rays of the sun for further purification. Everything about the basin and grounds is kept scrupulously clean.

For the plentiful supply of pure water the city is indebted to General Albear, a Cuban civil engineer, and for a time, brigadier general in the Spanish army. The work was begun in 1857, and after much delay and discouragement the difficult project was completed in 1887 at a cost of $5,030,000.

The Cubans have some strange funeral customs. Rank is recognized among the dead as well as among the living. The corpses of the very poor are carried to the cemetery on the shoulders of four negroes. If of very moderate wealth and social position the deceased will be conveyed in a hearse drawn by two horses. If still higher in the social scale and his pocketbook fairly well filled, two more horses will be attached; another round upward in distinction, and six horses will draw his lifeless remains to their last resting place; and, finally, for one great as well as rich, eight horses.

The funeral of a millionaire is something gorgeous. The death of Signor Lopez, one of the millionaires of Havana, gave me an opportunity to witness one of these elaborate funeral corteges. The cathedral-like hearse was of polished ebony and heavily decorated with appropriate designs, embossed in gold. Dark,



RESERVOIR OF WATER WORKS.

Nationals, says the party will use all proper means to secure the absolute Independence of Cuba. He and his followers say that the restrictions placed on them by the United States are working hardship and that if the Cuban people can show to the world that they can govern themselves as an independent nation, they should be allowed to manage their own affairs. The anti-American sentiment is largely confined to the ranks of the Nationals.

The Liberal party is more conservative than its powerful rival. Its leaders say they accept the conditions and limitations as they now affect the island and will aim to turn them to the greatest possible usefulness for the people. They seek to encourage harmony and close commercial relations with the United States. The Liberals have enrolled some of the ablest political leaders in Cuba, and re-enforced, as they now are, by the pro-American Union Democrats, they will continue to be a powerful factor in holding in check any radical flank movement by the anti-Americans which may disrupt or prejudice the rightful interests of Uncle Sam on the island.

The dilly-dallying tactics used by the United States senate in dealing with the Cuban reciprocity treaty has cooled the ardor of some and stirred up considerable bad blood toward Americans among the lukewarm and more sensitive natives. The Nationals are using the buffeting which the treaty received at Washington as an illustration of how lightly Cuban interests are regarded by Americans. Several of the speeches to which I listened made by Senator Sanguily in the Cuban senate against the adoption of the trade treaty, bitterly arraigned Uncle Sam accusing him of double-dealing, envy and grasping selfishness in his treatment of Cuba.

The more discerning and fair-minded Cubans, however, are taking a more rational view of the late senatorial unpleasantness. They say that those interested in producing beet and cane sugar on American soil have been the principal mischiefmakers and that they are ready

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Farmer's Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

GEN. MILES' REPORT

On the Conduct of the War in the Philippines.

Washington, April 27.—The war department today made public that portion of the report of General Miles which refers to misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Secretary Root has received several requests for this report, some of these requests being from persons in Boston who stated that they understood that it contained much matter that never had been brought out in the investigations. The secretary has held that such reports were confidential, in order that the officer making them might be free to make such comments as he desired, but as it was learned that General Miles had no objection to the publication of the report it has been made public with brief comment by General Davis, judge Advocate general, who has charge of all matters pertaining to the subjects referred to in this portion of the report. The statements made by General Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippines last autumn and winter.

General Miles' report on his Philippine observations is dated February 19, 1903, and is addressed to the secretary of war. He says that in going from Calamba to Batangas in November last he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed. Stopping at Lipa, he says, a party of citizens headed by the acting presidente, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had become concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities, "that 15 of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged 65 years, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessy, and that their people had been crowded into towns, six hundred being confined in one building." A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the six hundred died from suffocation.

General Miles says he looked at the building, which was one story in height, eighteen or twenty feet wide, and possibly sixty or seventy feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded him at Manila, but says he never received it and adds: "I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture in the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports." Concerning the failure to receive the statement, Gen. Miles says: "Whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time."

General Miles then refers to other cases, saying that on the Island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, "that two officers, Captain Samuels, 44th infantry, United States volunteers, and Lieutenant Feeter, 19th infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laoag, on the Island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death. At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieutenant Caulfield, Philippine scout, to take eight prisoners out into the country and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quison he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men who had a son among the scouts was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three or four respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayonetted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time. The pretense was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as I know no official report was ever made of the circumstance. These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieutenant Caulfield, civilian scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKeen were participants.

"At Calbayeg, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water torture. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the presidente of the town, Mr. Rozales, who showed me long, deep scars on his arm which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jose Borja and the third was Padre Jose Diaznes, who stated he was one of three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieutenant Gaujot, Tenth cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of $300. It was stated that these priests were taken out to be killed and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington, first infantry, who sent out for them. Lieutenant Gaujot was tried, plead guilty and was given the trivial sentence of three months suspension from command, forfeiting $50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed.

"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieutenant Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture and it became so notorious that this party was called 'Glenn's brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brigadier General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture.

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. In fact, I was informed that it was common talk at the places where officers congregated that such transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or approval of certain commanding officers. It is, however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities have been condemned by such commanders as Generals Lawton, Wade, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others.

"I found that with certain officers the impression prevails that such acts were justifiable, and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impression and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all time, to address to the division commander the following letter of instructions."

Then follows an order addressed to the commanding general of the Philippines under date of February 28, 1903, in which General Miles calls attention to the reports of atrocities and directs that any orders or circulars of personal instruction which would inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled. The order says that "the excuse that the unusual conditions justify the measures herein condemned are without foundation."

Continuing his report to the secretary, General Miles directs attention to the acts of reconcentration by General Bell and claims that they were in direct violation of the law. He says the law was also violated in handling and buying large quantities of rice which was sold at a profit. The people who were in the reconcentration camp were, says General Miles, "considered as prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them at a large profit." General Miles characterizes this as unprecedented. He speaks of the magnitude of the transaction, which involved 21,000,000 pounds of rice and other supplies at a cost of $306,320. He says that "an extraordinary feature of this transaction is that the action was disapproved by a division commander who assumed command and who turned the matter over to the civil authorities and that it has been carried on under an act of the Philippine commission.

A reply to the foregoing portion of the report has been prepared by Judge Advocate General Davis in a letter to the secretary of war in which he says:

"The incidents which are set forth in the enclosed special report have been made the subject of special investigations; in some instances these have been conducted by courts martial and their findings and sentences have been duly promulgated in orders; in others the inquiries have been entrusted to inspectors, or to officers designated for that purpose by the commanding general in the Philippines. Where administrative action has been called for, as a result of such investigations, it has been taken by the proper military commander, if the parties continued within his jurisdiction; in other cases the matter has been submitted to the department with a view to a resort to such punitive remedial orders as were deemed appropriate and these representations have resulted in a number of court martial trials. As to some phases of these inquiries the investigations are not yet complete and a reference of the papers to the Philippine islands or to officers who are now serving in the United States has been necessary. Whether the necessity for any further administrative action, in addition to that already taken, will be disclosed as a result of such investigation, can only be determined when inspection reports are received at the department."

General Davis explains that inquiries are especially difficult because the incidents complained of were not made known at the time and officers and soldiers of the volunteer army who have been named have been discharged.

He discusses at some length the distribution of rice in the provinces of Batangas and Cavite, which is a matter that had been considered in the department. It is explained that in order to restore civil order and to provision the people in the concentration camps it was determined by General Bell with the approval of the commanding general that purchases of rice should be made by the subsistence department, the latter to be reimbursed by the military government. Upon this point General Davis says:

"The measures resorted to were dictated by military necessity; they were undertaken with the approval of the local military commander and were calculated to meet an emergency of impending famine in such a way as to relieve actual distress without pauperizing the native population and without casting the burden of their support upon the insular treasury when public order had been restored and the province relegated to civil control. As the distress increased after the military occupation had terminated and the demand for relief continued without substantial abatement the balance of profits accruing from the sales of rice by the military government was transferred to the insular treasury and applied by the civil government to the relief of the widespread distress occasioned by the prevalence of cholera and famine in the provinces of southern and southeastern Luzon."

General Miles, in his report, strongly recommended that beef on the hoof be supplied to the troops in the Philippines. This portion of his report was referred to Gen. J. F. Weston, commissary general, who in making reply states:

"In my judgment it is not a feasible or economical plan and there should be no departure from the present system of supplying frozen beef."

Gen. Weston says his office has never received any complaint about frozen beef, but on the contrary, uniform commendation. Gen. Weston adds:

"Native beef is out of the question, even if it were possible to procure it, and there would be danger in using it besides its being poor, stringy and tough, but the rinderpest practically destroyed the native cattle. The experiment of bringing in cattle was tried and as stated by Col. Woodruff was an absolute failure."

Gen. Weston sums up the objection to the plan in the following:

"The supply of cattle on the hoof for the military service in the Philippines is not practicable, would involve enormous expense and entail useless loss of animal life and would serve no useful purpose either of administration, economy or health. At least 50 per cent of the cattle would not survive the trip, so that the government would not only lose half of the cargo but would actually pay freight on what was lost."

GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27.—The presence of men of national fame will make especially noteworthy the annual banquet tonight of the Americus Republican club in celebration of Grant's birthday. The speakers and the subjects assigned

SECRETARY JAMES F. WILSON.

them are as follows: "Scientific Agriculture," Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; "Grant," Hon. James Beck, assistant attorney general of the United States; "Fruits of the Republican Administration," William Dudley Foulke, United States civil service commissioner; "Weather," Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau.

Appropriation of $400,000 for St. Lou's exposition granted by Chinese empress; provincial viceroys refused to contribute; elaborate building planned, with exhibit of rare bronzes and porcelains.

RHEUMATISM

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Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 30 Oliver Bldg. Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

HEALTHY HORSES.

GREAT BEND, KAS., March 17, 1901
I find Black-Draught Stock Medicine has saved my grain and my horse is getting fat and sleek and nice and has a good appetite.
WILLIAM ESCUE.

Did you ever think that a horse in his natural state was a wild animal loving freedom and taking violent exercise? Years ago horses ran wild in droves of tens of thousands, but today by far the larger number of horses are penned up in stables and never get a chance to roam about in freedom. A free horse can care for himself with reasonable shelter but a horse confined in stables without proper care will quickly run down. With no green feed, constipation, liver and digestive troubles set in. The animal becomes hidebound, droopy, stiff-jointed and is classed as a "plug" when he should be in his prime. This can be avoided by giving animals an occasional dose of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

in their food. This great medicine keeps the animals' bowels regular and stirs up the torpid liver. If your horse or mule has hard, dry droppings give him Black-Draught to free the constipated bowels. This will brighten him up and cure "hidebound". It often enables the animal to do twice the work on the same food. Black-Draught Stock Medicine will make a horse or mule sleek, glossy and fat.

Ask your dealer for a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If he does not keep it send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can will be mailed you.

NATCHEZ, MISS., Jan. 12, 1901.
My horse was sickly and very poor and hidebound and would not thrive. I gave her two cans of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and now she is as fine as she can be.
THOMAS TURNER.

LEARN DRESSMAKING at home by mail. World's best system. Cut and fit by measure, no chart, no patterns. Anyone can learn, no experience necessary. Double your income. Write for particulars and elegant book FREE, stating your occupation. COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 270 Columbian Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

FIRST DECISION

Under the New Elkins Law Made by Judge Grosscup.

Chicago, April 24.—Judge Grosscup today entered an order in the United States circuit court of appeals, enjoining six railroad companies from discriminating against small shippers in the western territory. The decision is especially important as being the first under the new Elkins law.

The government, according to the decision is entitled to the injunction against the offending railroads, under the interstate commerce act, as well as the Elkins law. The ruling applies to fourteen railroads which were covered by proceedings instituted in the federal court. Six of these companies were defendants in the local courts and the others are under the jurisdiction of the Kansas City federal court. Judge Grosscup announced that he and Judge Phillips were of one mind relative to all the points involved, and that the latter would render a like decision today.

The decision, which was given orally, holds that the government has the right to bring an action in equity to restrain railroad companies from discriminating either by furnishing lower rates or giving rebates to favored shippers. It further declares that while each injured citizen has a right to such relief in his own behalf, in cases like those under consideration, the injured persons are so numerous and the injury to each is so infinitesimal that it is the duty of the government to act for them under the power specifically conferred by the statutes. The Elkins law is held to be simply declaratory of the substantiative rights which existed before an injunction would lie under the interstate commerce act.

The railroad companies in the local court affected by the order are: Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern. Those in the jurisdiction of the Kansas City court are: Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Wabash, and Chicago Great Western.

The Iowa Disabled.

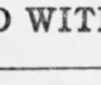
Pensacola, April 22.—The battleship Iowa, which left Monday to complete her target practice in the gulf, was towed in last night totally disabled, by her steam pipe bursting and tearing away the steering gear. The extent of the damage is serious and it will require ten days or more to make repairs. The vessel is now lying at the navy yard.

Big Opium Cargo.

San Francisco, April 23.—The steamer China has brought to this port one of the largest shipments of opium that has ever come from the Orient. It consisted of 815 cases, or 33,415 pounds on which the duty amounted to $200,490. The commercial value of the opium is about $534,340.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE



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WANTED Military Land Warrants; $5 paid; person telling me who has one, whether I buy or not. R. R. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.

$5.00 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes, send dime and stamp for full instructions, steady work. C. E. Miller & Co., Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

"EAST TENNESSEE" Farms and mills for sale. Write for catalogue. MORRISTOWN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Morristown, Tenn.

LADIES To do pieceswork at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary; send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

$20 PER THOUSAND copying short letters. Inclose stamp for copy of letter, instructions, etc. We have several lines of work. Address Eagle Wholesale Co., Dept. B, Chicago, Ill.

$60 MONTH Expenses advanced. District managers to travel and leave samples at stores. PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. O, 146 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

$25,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY! Guessing contest. Send stamp for particulars. Address Drawer 137, Chicago, Ill.

I Seek Husband for lady, 22, worth $10,000, and beautiful farm; Lady, 34, $20,000; Widow, 36, $20,000; and 5 stock farm; Lady, 26, $10,000. Address Mrs. Leland, 10 south Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.

AJAX DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES We are the manufacturers of the safest, best and cheapest explosive known for the removal of Stumps, Boulders, Clay, Hardpan or Rock work. If you have any of this work to do, write us for prices and information that will save you money. Ajax Dynamite Works, Bay City, Mich.

GOLD RING EASILY EARNED Beautifully chased gold ring, guaranteed to give satisfaction; send name and address. We send postpaid four Patent Needle Threading and Thread Clipping Thimbles to sell at 25c each, when sold return us the dollar and we send at once above ring FREE, carefully packed in nice box. Address JEWELRY MANUFACTURING CO., 21 Elizabeth St., East, Detroit, Mich.

FAVOR CREED REVISION.

Philadelphia, April 27.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly, announced today that two-thirds of the Presbyteries had voted in favor of revising the confession of faith and of the declaratory statement, elucidating chapters 3 and 10 of the confession.

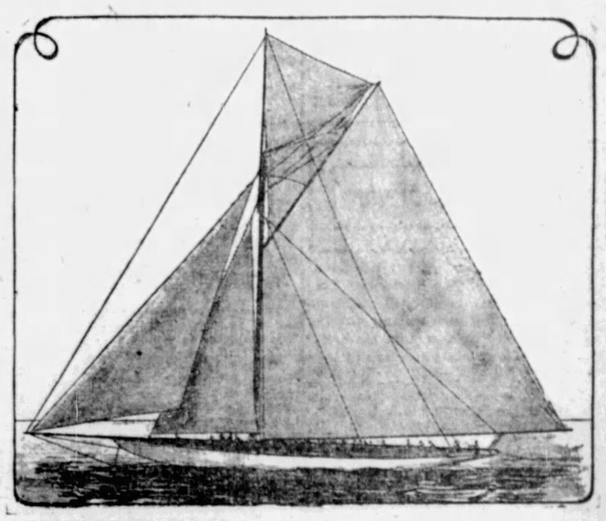
The subject will be finally disposed of by the general assembly which meets in Los Angeles, Cal., next month. It is expected that the overtures from the Presbyteries will be enacted by the general assembly.

Big Coal Deal.

Washington, Pa., April 27.—The largest coal deal ever closed up in Washington county, and the most extensive in Western Pennsylvania for several years has just been consummated here. It consisted of 7,000 acres of the Pittsburg vein of coal, lying in West Bethel and Amwell townships, known as the Lone Pine block and passed from the hands of the farmers to Pittsburg, New York, Cleveland and Philadelphia capitalists.

The average price paid for the territory was $100 an acre, the total transfer of money being slightly more than $700,000.

OWNER AND MAKER SATISFIED WITH DEFENDER



THE RELIANCE AS SHE APPEARS NOW.

Bristol, R. I., April 28.—The work of preparing the cup yachts, Reliance and Columbia for the trials in Narragansett Bay this week has begun. The gear and sails of the Reliance will be given a general overhauling and a number of minor changes above deck and of fittings will be made. The main sail was loosened from the spar yesterday and laid out on deck where the sailmakers took it in hand while a number of machinists and carpenters were busy up forward, arranging winches and other deck fittings. The Columbia housed her topmast and was warped into one of the slips where her main sail was unbent and taken into the loft of the boathouse for refitting.

Dr. Thomas Monahan, of Boston, who has been engaged as fleet physician, has arrived. He will accompany the fleet during the summer racing.

Mr. Iselin, manager of the Reliance, expressed pleasure at the way the new craft behaved Saturday on all points of sailing. He said that the Reliance would have her headquarters in Bristol for the next week or ten days. Designer Nat Herreshoff also expressed great satisfaction at the behavior of the Reliance thus far.

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Good condition, used short time only; new threads and couplings; for Steam, Gas or Water; sizes from ¾ to 12 inch diameter. Our price per foot on ¾ inch is 3c; on 1 inch 5c. Write for free catalogue No. 23.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
W. 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

It is absolutely impossible to live apart from your fellow-man, for all belong to the Universal. See to it, then, that both in thought and deed your influence is of the best.

Thursday.

If the morning be gray with clouds and you feel depressed, show forth the sunshine of the spirit and in a little while it will brighten everything.

Friday.

To preserve serenity amid petty trials is a happy gift.

Saturday.

He who has learned the true art of living will not waste his energies in friction, but will convert them into power and moral sunshine.

Sunday.

Even in the midst of the confusion of the world thou canst always determine what is best for thee, for that which thy soul approves is right for thee, since through it the Divine speaketh.

Monday.

Relaxation is the certain foe of worry.

Tuesday.

The best way for a parent to train up a child in the way he should go, is to travel that way sometimes himself.

HELEN KELLER'S STORY.

It is the story of her own life told by herself, and a wonderful record of achievement in the way of education. Left by a dangerous illness deaf, dumb and blind when nineteen months old, she has, by tedious processes which have demanded infinite patience and endurance, in the last sixteen years learned to communicate readily with her friends even to the point of articulate speech, to "see" by the delicacy of touch many of the beauties in the world around her, and finally to obtain sufficient scholarship to enter Radcliff College, for which she passed the same examinations as are given to girls who can see, hear and talk.

It is a remarkable story both in its substance and in its telling. She employs the simplest language and yet each sentence is vivid with feeling. This is the opening paragraph:

It is with a kind of fear that I begin to write the story of my life. I have, as it were, a superstitious hesitation in lifting the veil that clings about my childhood like a golden mist. The task of writing an autobiography is a difficult one. When I try to classify my earliest impressions, I find that fact and fancy look alike across the years that link the past with the present. The woman paints the child's experiences in her own fantasy. A few impressions stand out vividly from the first years of my life; but the shadows of the prison house are on the rest. Besides, many of the joys and sorrows of childhood have lost their poignancy, and many incidents of vital importence in my early education have been forgotten in the excitement of great discoveries. In order, therefore, not to be tedious, I shall try to present in a series of sketches only the episodes that seem to me to be the most interesting and important."

The judgment used in the selection is one of the marvels of the narrative. She has not only described the most important steps which brought her out of the darkness into the light, but she has described them in such an intensely interesting way as to show the mental experiences she has gone through and the spiritual processes as well. Wonderful indeed is the picture.

After a rapid outline of conditions and environment up to the time of her sickness and its results, she enters more fully into the story of her education. Naturally there are many things which do not appear in it except in a casual way. The reader sees that she must have been a strong-wilied child, but only through Miss Sullivan's letters given later in the volume, can the teacher's difficulties be understood. Of Helen Miss Sullivan wrote:

"She has tyrannized over everybody, her mother, her father, the servants, the little darkies who play with her, and nobody had ever seriously disputed her will, except occasionally her brother James, until I came; and, like all tyrants, she holds tenaciously to her divine right to do as she pleases. * * * Every thwarted desire was the signal for a passionate outburst, and as she grew older and stronger, these tempests became more violent. As I began to teach her I was beset with many difficulties. She wouldn't yield a point without contesting it to the bitter end."

How this wise teacher finally taught the afflicted child the lessons of obedience and self-control makes interesting reading, but she did do so and with most important results as is made evident.

Following Helen's own story in the volume is a collection of her letters to friends, many of them well-known people, which are remarkable for their excellence. The third part of the volume contains Miss Sulilvan's supplementary account.

The book is illustrated with various portraits and views. Besides its interest it is a most important production from a scientific point of view. It is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Helen Keller spoke before a committee of the Massachusetts state legislature a short time ago, and the largest committee room in the state house was crowded to hear her. She spoke with a rush of speech which is characteristic of her, says the Boston Transcript; her voice, which she has learned to use mechanically, did not seem quick enough to express her flowing ideas. She spoke for state aid to the unemployed adult blind, who, she thinks should be trained for employment which they would have some reasonable assurance of securing afterward. The Story of of securing afterward.

The Cozy Corner

An Old-Time Friend of The Blade.

I am a reader of The Blade, and have been ever since I could read anything. Among my earliest recollections is seeing the name pasted backward on my mother's old-fashioned, wood-box, and of how we children enjoyed trying to pronounce it "Odelot Edalb." I also remember how we were all interested in the Nasby letters, and in the "Confederit X Roads."

I am particularly interested in the Cozy Corner and wish to answer the "Loyal Iowan." Although she seems opposed to intemperance she does not wish too much stress placed upon the word 'drunkard.' I wish to say right here that "too much stress" cannot be placed upon that word. I ought to know whereof I speak, for I have been that saddest of all women—a drunkard's wife—for twenty-three years.

She says she "would rather be the wife of a loving, kind, drinking man, than of a stingy, or fault-finding one." That seems all right on paper, but it is not so right to live; I have yet to see for the first time a drinking man who is kind and loving—as true love is concerned.

I have worked in a number of hotels and restaurants, where liquors were sold, and, perhaps, know more of the sad effects of drunkenness than most women, besides my own personal experience. I left a good Christian home, not knowing what misery the future held for me. I had lived in the country where we did not hear so much about the evils of intemperance as we do now, and having no mother to guide, or advise me, it was no wonder that I was unprepared for what followed.

People who are not in the homes of drinking men, and see them only when they are on their good behavior among strangers, think they are jolly good fellows, but the wife and family see an altogether different side to their life, and often are not even safe, when the "jolly" fellow has taken too much to drink.

I have kept a millinery shop and now do dressmaking, and have never had a "stingy" husband complain of my bills—though they may have done so at home.

Through the mercy of the Lord I have never had any children to suffer from this curse, or to inherit it, though I have brought up two children for other women.

"Loyal Iowan" says she has never "seen an habitual drunkard"—which explains her feeling toward them I think—but if she will visit me I can show her one, and if she does not then agree to all I have said I will take it back, and yet, if it had not been for liquor sold over a bar, I might have been the happy wife of a well-to-do man instead of what I now am.—"Ohio Girl."

An "Unbeliever"--of Some Things.

Is it possible that that "Discouraged Man" is so ancient and unjust as to believe that his neighbor's intemperance and misdemeanors are due to a non-belief in a hereafter? If so, I am glad he is not my neighbor, for if he were he might think that "Mrs. B. B." could not be a true wife and mother, because she does not believe in the supernatural.

Now is it right, or just, to lay all crimes at the door of unbelief when statistics show that the majority of crimes are committed in the name of the church and under the cloak of Christianity?

"Laura of the Porch" come again. I enjoyed your visits. Your married life and mine are alike in that we have always had time to visit with husband and children. We know it makes life sweeter.—Mrs. B. B.

Several Other Things.

Dear Cozy Corner mothers, my son is to be married from our house the last of June. We wish to serve a dainty little luncheon after the ceremony; can any of you suggest what will be nice and within a moderate cost?—E. T., Iowa.

We have just moved into a house which seemed all right when we hired it, but which, upon a closer acquaintance, proves to be overrun with rats, mice, roaches and "dreadfuller than all"—to quote our three-years-old baby—there are swarms of bedbugs! Pity our sorrows, and tell us what to do. We can think of but one thing, and that is to set the house on fire, as that seems to be its only salvation, but as we dare not do that, and cannot, for various reasons, move out, we appeal to you who seem so wise on all subjects to help us with your advice.—Sarah Jane.

Something New.

Arrangements are being made for introducing a new feature in the Cozy Corner—one which will give us all the benefit of the active brains of the many bright, intelligent men and women who read The Blade each week. In part, this will include familiar quotations and anecdotes, the names of the authors, etc., to be given by the Cozy Cornerites. Prizes will be awarded the most successful competitors, and especial mention made of those who take part in these contests. The object of this is to encourage a habit of careful, thoughtful reading, as well as to give a pleasant variety to our weekly meetings. Al lare most cordially invited to help to make this "new departure" a success.

MORE HELP FOR BEGINNERS

By MRS. E. K. H.

Good Corn Bread.

Sift together two cupfuls of yellow cornmeal, one cupful white flour, one-half teacupful salt and one heaping tenspoonful of baking power. Add to this one cupful of sweet milk, one well beaten egg, one tablespoonful melted butter, and, if liked, one tablespoonful of molasses. Beat thoroughly and bake in gem pans, or in a shallow tin, for twenty minutes in a quick oven. If sour milk is used, substitute one-half teaspoonful of soda for the baking powder, and use two eggs.

Baking Powder Biscuits.

With two quarts of sifted flour, sift again two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt; rub into this two tablespoonfuls of butter, and wet with sweet milk until it makes a smooth dough. Roll out and cut with a knife into small squares, to save much handling of the dough, or if preferred, cut in rounds and bake in a quick oven for about fifteen minutes.

Sour Milk Biscuits.

Into one quart of flour, rub two small tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, and one-half teaspoonful of salt and one teacupful of sour milk. When the flour and milk are sufficiently mixed to make a rather thick batter, dissolve a level teaspoonful of soda in a little cold water and stir into it. Then add flour till it is in a large loaf. Let this stand for two or three hours in a cool place, then roll out, cut into rounds and bake in a very quick oven.

If made in this way at noon, it will take but a few moments to cut and bake them for tea, which will be found very convenient for one who does her own work, and the biscuit will be superior to those baked as soon as mixed.

"This is a world of sorrow,"
"A shadowy vale of woe,"
And such frequent declarations
Are what help to make it so.
—Washington Star.

A WOODLAND HERMITAGE.

John Burroughs, our foremost interpreter of nature, has a home in the forest built to suit himself. Overlooking the Hudson he has a substantial modern dwelling, but the spot that to him as a nature lover is most a home, is his woodland cottage, Slabsides.

Clifton Johnson, in the May number of Good Housekeeping, describes the hermit's life in this forest retreat and tells something of his housekeeping. Of Slabsides itself Mr. Johnson says:

"The house is primitive and its construction economical. Its materials are largely from the woods around. The outer walls are of slabs, and the timbers and joists and studding are tree trunks of varying sizes hewn flat on one side. No effort is made to conceal them, and they add their own touch of rustic picturesqueness. The silver birch grows abundantly in the vicinity and has been used freely in the architecture of the interior. The warm glistening tints of the bark are quite charming—and how sweet and grateful the odor of the birch was within the dwelling when it was first finished! Birch saplings, split and shaved smooth on the flat side, have been nailed to the walls to stop the cracks, thus making a decorative paneling; and a partition of birch trunks set snug together extends half across the lower story, so there are virtually two rooms. Upstairs are also two rooms, divided and adorned in much the same way. The furniture has a like flavor of the woodlands, with sticks that have the bark on, and those that have curious twists and turns are freely used in the making.

A generous fireplace of rough stones gives the final touch of pioneer simplicity to the living room. Rude cliffs and splintered rocks abound on the swamp borders and there was no difficulty in finding suitable material. Mr. Burroughs claims that the chimney is one of the best in the state of New York. It is built on correct principles, with a narrow opening above the fireplace, but widening higher up. This secures a good draft and the fire never smokes—neither does Mr. Burroughs. As a boy among the Catskills he lived the old-fashioned life of the forefathers and was familiar with fireplace cookery. He prepares most palatable meals over his open fire, yet he depends a good deal on a little oil stove. You always find fruit and fresh vegetables, and, usually, honey in the honeycomb on his table, and he has meats and eggs and cereals, and, in fact, everything a person of simple tastes can wish.

Near by is a spring of wonderfully clear cold water that is almost as good as a refrigerator, and just behind the house is a cavern that serves as a cellar, to which descent is made by a rude ladder. In this and many other ways a visit to "Slabsides," as Mr. Burroughs calls his forest retreat, partakes of the adventurous and of the romance of the frontiers. Here Mr. Burroughs lives much of the time except in winter, here he entertains his friends and chance callers, here he does his writing, here he sits and sees the days go by and listens to the messages of the wild creatures of earth and air; and this life is sweet and good to him."

Mr. Burroughs Emerging From the Cavern Which Serves as His Refrigerator.

Here, There, Everywhere.

To warm any kind of cold bread or cake, wrap it in a clean towel that has been wrung out of cold water, place on a tin in a warm oven, and by the time the towel is dry, the bread will be warmed, and still remain soft as when fresh.—Mrs. E. K. H.

When you see a cloud in the sky that grows larger, you may know it is going to storm soon, but if the cloud grows smaller and melts away, it will be fair.

If the checkens come out while it rains, it will be a long storm, but if they run under shelter, it will be but a passing shower.

As long as the rain drops remain on the windows, you may be very sure the storm is not over, even though the sun may shine.

When the cattle lie down as soon as they are turned out to pasture in the morning, it is because they feel a rheumatic weakness in their bones, and you can prepare for a storm.

When there is no dew on the grass in the summer mornings, it is a sure sign of rain. The mystery of this omen is taken away when we consider that the reason why there is no dew, is because there were heavy clouds during the night, and as the day grows warmer, these will allow the rain to fall.

In nearly every instance of "signs," they can be accounted for and explained quite as easily as this.

Keeping a "I wish I had" book is a great help in procuring just the gifts for our friends that they will like best. As soon as one expresses a wish for any particular thing, note it down, with the person's name, and by frequent reference to the book your memory will be jogged when the birthday and other anniversaries come around.

Crabapple jelly is greatly improved by the addition of the juice of a lemon to every two, or three pints of the strained apple juice.

Polishing cloths, such as are used by jewelers, and sold as "Magic Cloth," are made by boiling soft cloths in a mixture of fresh milk and hartshorn powder, using an ounce of the powder to a pint of milk. When they have boiled for five minutes, they are hastily passed through cold water so they may be wrung out, and then dried before a fire. After the silver is washed and dried each day, it should be rubbed with a cloth prepared in this way to preserve its brilliancy.

It is said that eating over-ripe fruit is more injurious to the health than when the fruit is too green.

HUMOROUS BITS.

A Misfit.

Little Henry was taken along one day when his older brothers went bathing in the river not far from where they lived. He went out very cautiously into the shallow part of the water, but finally stepped into a little depression in the bottom, which brought the water up to his shoulders, whereupon he cried out, quite justly, "Take me out! Take me out! This water don't fit me!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Misdirected Sentiment.

There is a story of a gentleman who, upon visiting Mt. Vernon, came across a lady kneeling before a building quite a distance from the Washington monument. "Are you in trouble?" he asked her. "No, sir," she replied; "thank you very much. I am not in trouble, but my patriotic feelings overcome me when I gaze upon the tomb of the 'Father of his Country.'"

"I quite understand," he said, kindly; "but, madam, you have made a mistake. This is not the tomb of Washington; it is over yonder. This is the ice house."

Quickly ceasing her weeping, the lady rose and moved away.

An Awful Moment.

It happened in a little church on the east side of New York city, where the motive power for the organ comes from the strong arms of an industrious Irishman.

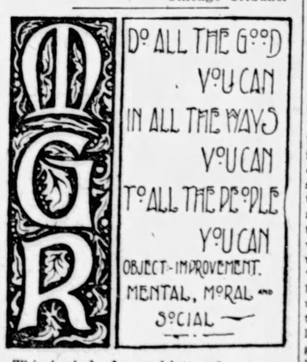
At a recent service the choir got into trouble, and while confusion reigned the organ suddenly stopped.

The situation was not relieved when a hoarse whisper came from behind the organ and floated out into the auditorium. It said:

"Sing like t'under! De bellers is busted!"

A foreigner was taken by a Harvard professor to call on a lady in Cambridge, of whom the foreigner wished to ask a favor. When they left, he said, "You must excuse me for cockroaching on your time." The professor afterwards explained to him, "We say encroach, not cockroach." "Ah!" returned the foreigner. "I see. Cockroach—hencroach. Merely a difference of gender." This sounds like an invention, but it is said to be a true story.

The butter has refused to come,
And, with an angry gleam
In both her eyes, the dairymaid
Got mad and whipped the cream.
—Chicago Tribune.



This is, indeed, a red-letter day for the M. G. R's, in that so many of our older and valued members are present at our meeting. True, there will not be room for us to hear from all today, but it is a pleasure to know they are here, and their letters will be given very soon. At such times as this, Miss Prudence wishes we had the whole page of the Blade to ourselves, knowing that we could fill it with interesting letters.

First: "Illinois" comes with a chatty letter for several of our members:

It is a dreary, lonesome day so I thought I would run in for a little chat with some of my M. G. R. friends. "Brother Jonathan," can you not make another good suggestion for our entertainments—one equal to that you made last year. Give my love to Geraldine and the children, please. "Isabel," I thank you for that "vote" even though it was a little premature. "Minnehaha," please tell us about the beautiful country around your home; we shall all be glad to read of it.

"Unicetti," people always laugh at me when I say that corn-bread scratches my throat, so I am very glad to have some one else say the same thing. Come over some day and we will talk on our favorite subjects—soldier boys and bachelor girls,—and bring "Lena Rivers" with you. "Thelma" and "Sunflower Kid" have my sympathy, for I, too, know what it is to be "laid on the shelf"; and I hope you are both now enjoying good health.

"Olive Branch," "Old Maid" and "Date," I am rather partial to schoolma'ams, for I count three of my best friends among that sisterhood. I hope "Omega" will soon tell us something of the sunny Tennessee state. "Mr. Smiley," Missouri is not so far ahead of Illinois as you might think, for we have dug "peaches," if not apples here. Would you like to know how? "Missle," your suggestion of having the photographs of our prominent M. G. R's, was an excellent one, but I wish to advise all to send none but the best photographs, or they will be disappointed. I know that or my friend the "Buckeye Schoolma'am" did not do her justice. By the way, wasn't "Robbie," a sweet little pathetic story?

The serial was such a success that I was glad to read the suggestion that stories be made a permanent feature of the M. G. R. and am sure we have others besides those who wrote this story, who could do as well.

To the "Discouraged Man," of the Cozy Corner, I can say that there is one who agrees with him on the subject of marrying an intemperate man and would much prefer to remain an old maid to the end of the chapter, than marry such a one. I also agree with the "Loyal Iowan" that there are other things to avoid, which are almost as bad as drinking—selfishness, for one, and a man who is not good to his mother and sisters, will not be good to his wife.

Will "Cor Cordum," please accept my sympathy in the loss of her brother?—"Illinois."

One of the School-mistress' "boys," has sent his opinion on a certain subject, which, coming from him, is well worth our attention: "I have passed, by one vear, the allotted three score and ten years of life, and if my advice to the M. G. R. girls is worth anything, it would be that they include the use of tobacco, in their 'wine motto.'"

"If I was hunting a wife,
When corn was ripe,
I should always skip the girls,
Who smoke a pipe.
Charms clouded by the smoke
Of a cigarette,
I could pass by without a
Sigh of regret."

And this privilege that I would take for myself, I would concede to the girls if they were "seekers."—"Newt."

Another long absent friend sends this advice which Miss Prudence can most heartily approve, knowing how very true it is:

Some time ago, someone wrote that her ambition was to become a stenographer, and as "one of them," let me say to all who have that ambition, be sure you are fitted for the work before you start in. Do not forget that it is important that you have a good, solid foundation of the rules of grammar, spelling and rhetoric—punctuation and spelling being of vital importance.

Besides these, it will require unlimited patience and endurance after you have won a coveted position. If there is anything that is especially wearing on one's nerves, it is operating a typewriter machine steadily day after day.

Dear "Cor Cordum," at this blessed Easter season remember what the Master said to the sorrowing sisters: "Thy brother shall rise again," and be comforted. We all come, sooner or later, to the place where you are today, but let us look through "the darkness into His marvelous light" and thank the dear Father for the hope of a future meeting, where sorrow and trouble do not come. What a happy time Easter should be for us when it promises so much for us in the future.

It is Richard Henry Stoddart who says: "Not what we would, but what we must, makes up the sum of living."

Oh, you happy ones who are out in the lovely spring-time all day, do you ever give a thought to the poor unfortunates who, enclosed by four walls, must write innumerable letters and add up endless columns of figures from morning till night. Pity us.—"Leal."

To each one of her M. G. R. family, who sent her such pleasant Easter greetings, Miss Prudence wishes to return thanks in this public manner as it will be impossible, at present, for her to send a personal letter as she would like to do to each. "Illinois" asks if the Chaperone "likes such little notes." "Likes," is hardly strong enough to express how she feels; these personal notes from her girls and boys do more toward encouraging the Chaperone in her work than the writers can imagine, and the day seems brighter when she hears that her efforts to help her Blade children are so appreciated.

Banner Puzzlers

For March.

New Work—Hawkeye. Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—THIRTEEN HIDDEN STATES.

Lamont, a native of Florida, honest and faithful in all his work, put a hat on his head and left the old farm for the city. We may sometimes miss our intentions, but Lamont was determined to succeed in whatever he undertook. He was accustomed only to rural life, and the hot sun, warm enough to color adobes, had tanned his hands and face. He would aver, months at a time, that "in washing tonight, I'll use some preparation that will bleach my hands and face," but after thinking a minute, he would exclaim: "Will I? No, I shan't! But, oh, I once heard that olio was good and could be used with main ease and safety." After the first application he was sore-gone to learn that what he had used was not as good as the fresh (or new) Jersey butter he had left on his farm.

R. S. WALKER.

2.—ACROSTIC.

For my first, you must go back to Adam,
For my second, wise Pliny will do;
For my third, to the strenuous Roosevelt,
For my fourth to old "Indigo blue".
My fifth you'll find with the ladies (the dears!)
My whole's a mixture of smiles and tears.

LITTLE JACOB.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A boy has 300 marbles. For every 1½ white marbles he has 2½ blue marbles and 3½ brown marbles. How many has he of each color?

HENRY.

4.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—The 10th son of Ishmael. (Gen. 25:15.)
2.—The 6th son of Seir. (1 Chron. 1:38.)
3.—A certain per cent.
4.—The place where Haran died. (Gen. 11:28.)
5.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

How, when and where was Sir John Moore killed?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Domestic happiness! Thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the Fall."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of April 1e.

1.—James Gates Percival.
2.—Cake, care, cart, tart; feet, feed, heed, head; cent, dent, dint, dine, dime; five, live, line, nine; six, sin, tin, ten.
3.—Cup weighs 20 oz.; the cover weighs 44 oz. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming half-square: Hadad, Amos, Don, as, D.
5.—"Knot" is an expression used in speaking of a ship's way through the water, and, as such, representing miles. The log-line is divided by knots into lengths, each one of which is to a geographical mile as half a minute is to an hour; that is, 1 to 120. The log being cast overboard note is carefully taken of how many of these knots run out in half a minute, and it follows that the vessel is passing through the water at the same number of geographical miles an hour. The proportion of a geographical to a statute mile being nearly that of 7 to 6, a vessel making 12 knots an hour, is in reality traveling at the rate of 14 statute miles.
6.—Ella Louisa Harvey wrote—
"There is a lust in man no charm can tame,
Of loudly publishing his neighbor's shame;
On eagles' wings, immortal, scandals fly,
While virtdous actions are but born and die."

Chat.

Solution sent by Metta to her problem answered today:

The cover and the second cup equal 4 times 16 oz., or 64 oz.; therefore the second cup equals 64 oz. minus the cover; 3 times the second cup equals 16 oz. plus the cover, and 4 times the second cup equals 80 oz. Hence, the second cup equals 20 oz. Since the second cup and cover equal 64 oz. the cover equals 64 oz. minus 20 oz., or 44 oz.

Correct recitations were made today by Helen, Newt, Hawkeye, W. Lake, R. S. Walker and W. P. E.

Newt says, when he laid down the hoe he had to take up some other implement, and now it is time to take up the hoe again!

Hawkeye, the "broad smile that hovered around your lovely visage" was reflected on that of the Schoolmistress when she saw your perfect lesson.

W. Lake, you have not been in before this year. Come again.

Comment has been made on the fact that references are given in some of the Scriptural puzzles. In explanation the Schoolmistress would say that many Blade readers (among the younger set) might be led to look up the references, when if they were omitted they would not trouble to hunt the Bible through for the hidden name.

When the Schoolmistress was young (a good while ago) this was the case with her, and thereby she proves a "right to judgment."

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ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG., CO. Elkhart, Ind.

THE DREAM ANGEL.

When each child is sleeping within his wee bed,
Comes the angel of dreams, fair, smiling, and bright,
And, bending a-down o'er each dear little head,
Whispers: "Come, love, with me to the land of delight.
O'er the Lullaby river, come, darling, with me,
And the loveliest things in the world you shall see!

"There are wonderful things in that far-away land—
Things sweet to the hearing and sweet to the sight;
And children are playing upon the fair strand
Where the pearls and the rubies forever shine bright;
For they've caught all the gleams from the heaven above—
The heaven of gladness, the heaven of love.

"There are games in abundance for girls and for boys;
There are ribbons and rings and all fol-de-rols';
There are glorious books and most beautiful toys,
But brightest and best are the exquisite dolls;
There are fruits, there are flowers, and song-birds galore
A-waiting the children on Hush-a-by Shore."

And the children are glad with the angel to go,
O'er the Lullaby river in dainty shell boats,
With so loving a guide; and the little ones know
That securely, though swiftly, each fairy bark floats.
"Soft and low, here we go, to the land of delight
And our pilot so dear is the dream angel bright."

—Lillian F. Colby, in Mind.

A Day of Surprises.

"PLAYING WITH MIRANDA."

When Pauline woke that morning her first thought was what a long, long day it would be without mamma. Pauline and her mother had been boarding at a farm-house when Pauline had been taken sick, and she and mamma had had a long three weeks in their two rooms. Polly was almost well now, but she was not allowed to go out or to have any callers. And now mamma had to go in the city to see papa and the boys, and would be gone all day. She had planned to start by an early train, before Polly was awake, and she would not get back until after six at night. But Polly had promised to be brave and cheerful, because she knew mamma really must go.

Mamma had said that Polly should have some surprises during the day to make it pleasant. Polly dearly loved surprises when they were pleasant ones. The first one came when Betsy brought in the breakfast-tray. As the cover was lifted from the plate of hot toast, Polly gave a gasp and then a laugh. The toast had been cut in one big circle, and eyes, nose and mouth were marked on it in bright currant jelly. A card in front of the plate had these lines in mamma's writing:

The man in the moon
Came down quite soon
To inquire the way to Polly,
His picture is here,
In jelly so clear,
So eat it all and be jolly.

When Polly began to drink her cocoa she found another card under the cup, with these lines:

When you've drunk your cocoa up,
Look in the box beneath the cup.

Polly finished every crumb of the nice breakfast in a pleasant feeling of excitement. The surprises were beginning already, and there promised to be more of them.

There was a thin, flat box under the cup and saucer. It was wrapped in white paper and tied with ribbon. When Betsy had gone out with the tray, Polly opened the box. In it was a puzzle made from a bright-colored picture on a stiff card that had been cut in many odd pieces. Polly had to spend some time in getting all the pieces together properly so as to make the picture complete. A note in the box read

"How is my little daughter? I hope she will have a pleasant day. Perhaps she will like to finish Miranda Jane's white apron. When she gets it all done and dolly is dressed in it, then read the note in Miranda's dress pocket. Mamma loves her Polly very much."

Polly finished the sewing, and then dressed Miranda and played with her a while. She had forgotten to look for the note in dolly's pocket, but when she remembered about it she read it eagerly.

"Betsy is coming at ten o'clock with your glass of milk, and then she will bring you another surprise. Guess what it will be."

Polly had not long to wait until ten o'clock came. She drank the milk and ate the new cookie Betsy had just baked. Betsy had laughed when Polly asked if the cookies were the surprise, and had said, "No, indeed." She came in again in a very few minutes with the surprise in her apron. It was—kittens, two of them, borrowed from a neighbor. They were just big enough to toddle about, and how Polly did enjoy them!

Through the afternoon there were more surprises. One was a new story book that a note on her dinner tray told her she would find in mamma's lower bureau drawer.

Another note brought in by Betsy later, said there were four little presents hidden in the room, every one marked "Polly," and she might have a game of hunt the slipper for them.

One present was a tiny box of big, fat raisins. That was on the floor under the sofa. Another was a new pink hair ribbon. That was in a white envelope that was fastened to the back of the looking glass. It was really very strange that Polly found it. There was a lace-trimmed handkerchief so small that it could only be meant for Miranda. There was a little purse with three bright pennies in it.

Then Betsy came in to say:

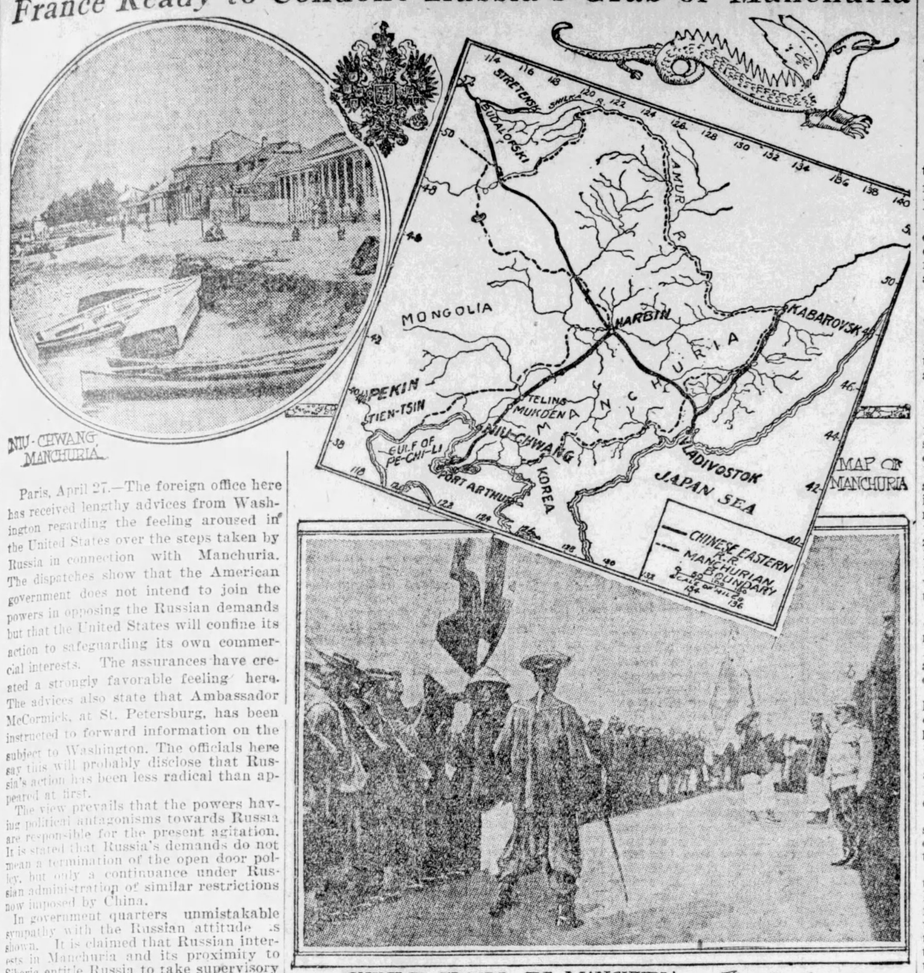
"Your mamma said I might tell you there would be one more surprise at half-past five."

When Betsy had gone Polly lay down for a while, because she was rather tired. It was lonesome now, and although she had a pleasant day, oh, she did want mamma now! But before she had time to be very lonesome she fell asleep.

"Wake up, little daughter! Supper is nearly ready. How does Polly like me for a surprise?"

Mamma had come home an hour earlier than she had told Polly to expect her. That was the very nicest surprise at half-past five.—Ida Kennistop in Youth's Companion.

France Ready to Condone Russia's Grab of Manchuria



CHINESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA. From the Graphic.

Paris, April 27.—The foreign office here has received lengthy advices from Washington regarding the feeling aroused in the United States over the steps taken by Russia in connection with Manchuria. The dispatches show that the American government does not intend to join the powers in opposing the Russian demands but that the United States will confine its action to safeguarding its own commercial interests. The assurances have created a strongly favorable feeling here. The advices also state that Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to forward information on the subject to Washington. The officials here say this will probably disclose that Russia's action has been less radical than appeared at first.

The view prevails that the powers having political antagonisms towards Russia are responsible for the present agitation. It is stated that Russia's demands do not mean a termination of the open door policy, but only a continuance under Russian administration of similar restrictions now imposed by China.

In government quarters unmistakable sympathy with the Russian attitude is shown. It is claimed that Russian interests in Manchuria and its proximity to Siberia entitle Russia to take supervisory steps.

Hay Rejects Russian Proposal.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called on Secretary of State Hay yesterday and proposed that the United States withdraw its opposition to the transfer of sovereignty over Manchuria from China to Russia. Count Cassini promised in the name of the czar the negotiation of a treaty between Russia and the United States in which all the rights of the latter would be protected, and providing for the opening of Manchuria ports to the trade of the United States.

These concessions were proposed as a consideration for the action of the United States in standing by and witnessing the despoliation of China of one of its richest provinces.

Secretary Hay promptly and emphatically declined the proposition and advised Count Cassini that the United States was unalterably committed in opposition to any action which would disturb the territorial integrity of China.

The Russian ambassador was also informed that China had been advised by the United States to decline to sign the treaty proposed by Russia and that Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg had been instructed by direction of President Roosevelt to ask Russia its intentions regarding Manchuria.

RUSSIA'S GRAB.

She Demands That China Shall Cede Manchuria.

Pekin, April 24.—Russia has demanded that China sign an agreement practically ceding to her the sovereignity of Manchuria and excluding other nations from that country. The Russian charge d'affaires, M. Plancon, has informed Prince Ching president of the foreign office, that no further steps in the evacuation of Manchuria will be taken until this agreement is signed.

Prince Ching refused the Russian terms, but his refusal probably pleases Russia as well as his acceptance would have done, because either alternative means the relinquishment of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria.

The Russian demands are as follows:

First, no more Manchurian posts or towns are to be opened; second, no more foreigners, except Russians, are to be admitted into Manchuria; third, no foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria; fourth the present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged; fifth, the customs receipts at the port of New Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese bank; sixth, a sanitary committee is to be organized under Russian control; seventh, Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria, and eighth, no territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power.

No explanation has been given to the Chinese of the Russian interpretation of the fourth demand. Chinese officials are greatly disturbed, but they are powerless.

While the foregoing demands were before the Chinese for consideration, M. Plancon assured his colleagues explicitly that the only reason for the delay in restoring the government of New Chwang to the Chinese was the organization of the sanitary commission.

There has been considerable feeling in British circles over the appointment of a Russian commissioner in New Chwang, but this relaxation of Russia's determination to maintain control of Manchuria and close the doors thereof, robs this of its importance.

The Chinese court returned to the Forbidden city yesterday with a spectacular procession from the Hunting Park.

Japan Takes Warlike Action.

Yokohama, April 24.—Three Japanese warships have been ordered to New Chwang. Marquis Ito has held a secret conference with the leading Japanese statesmen.

The Russian demands for privileges in Manchuria have excited the Japanese press which insists on vigorous action, confident that the United States as well as Great Britain will support Japan.

An arrangement has been reached by which the political crisis has been averted, but the government's naval increment proposals remain unchanged.

A Slap at the United States.

London, April 24.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times describes the first article of the Russian demands on China, namely, that no more Manchurian ports or towns be opened, as a slap in the face for the United States, this country having proposed the opening of Mukden and Tekushan as treaty ports.

No Permits Needed.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—No special permits are now required for travel in Central Asia, excepting certain portions of the military defense. Travelers may proceed direct from any part of Russia without giving notice of any kind, the passport regulations being just the same for Central Asia as for the rest of the empire.

DON'T GET GRAY

Sunlight Hair Tonic restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Moisten the hair with the tonic; sunlight will make the hair assume its natural color in fifteen minutes. **One bottle will keep your hair in proper order for a year.** Also colors moustache and whiskers. One liquid, no stickiness, no lead, no sulphur, entirely harmless. All shades of color may be produced by following directions. This is a new preparation, far superior to anything in the market, highly concentrated, **one bottle equals four bottles of old style goods.** Price $1.00, express prepaid. **$5.00 will be refunded if it fails.**

SUNLIGHT HAIR TONIC CO.,
3828 Laclede Ave., • • ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHINA REFUSES

To Grant Russia's Demands as to Manchuria.

London, April 27.—It is officially announced here that the Chinese government has sent to the Russian government at St. Petersburg, a formal refusal to grant the latter's demands in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria.

Pekin, April 27.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the grand secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests.

The note objects to China promising not to open more towns to foreign trade because negotiations are progressing in connection with the American commercial treaty for the opening of Mukden and Taku-Shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employes in China shall only be Russians.

The United States withhholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty rights if infractions occur.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Advices from Blagovechensk, capital of the Amoor government, say the Chinese merchants there are closing their business and selling out at a loss and are emigrating to Manchuria. This and other indications, it is added, have aroused apprehensions that trouble is brewing.

Berlin, April 27.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung today prints a letter from a Catholic missionary in Shan-Tung province, China, saying that a new sect, similar to the Boxers, has assumed enormous proportions in Kiang-Naen (Kiang-Ning), 80 per cent. of the population already are members, including many soldiers and officials. The writer adds that he expects a wholesale rising of the population against foreigners and asserts that the mandarins are using their influence thereto.

MAYOR HARRISON.

Chicago, April 23.—Carter Harrison, recently elected mayor of Chicago for the fourth time, reached his forty-second birthday today. Many telegrams of congratulation were received early from political friends who would like to see the mayor the Democratic nominee for the

CARTER HARRISON.

presidency next year. Just at present Mayor Harrison is a little weary from his bout with the legislators at Springfield over the Chicago traction bill.

SIERRA PUT TO DEATH.

New Orleans, April 28.—The steamship Breakwater, from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, has brought news of the sensational climax to the revolution in that country. According to information received at Puerto Cortez, former President Sierra was captured by the revolutionists on the Salvador frontier and summarily executed.

Going Back to the Philippines.

San Francisco, April 28.—The Twenty-third Infantry regiment, numbering nearly 900 men has arrived from New York state and will sail with other troops on the transport Thomas next Friday for Manila. The regiment was once before in the Philippines.

RUSSIA'S DENIAL.

Declares Pekin Interpretation of Demands Is Wrong.

Pekin, April 28.—China has given Russia what the officials describe as a final and definite refusal to accept her demands regarding Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Commenting on each point of the report from Pekin of Russia's demands separately, the foreign office says:

"First—Absolutely false. Not our affair.

"Second—Depends upon China. Not mentioned in our pourparlers.

"Third—False.

"Fourth—Unimportant.

"Fifth—Such is the present arrangement.

"Sixth—Extremely important since an English vessel in 1902 introduced the plague.

"Seventh—False.

"Eighth—The integrity of China is already adopted into the Russian program. No need to discuss that now."

Regarding the whole negotiations, which have been dragging on since January, the foreign office says:

"There is nothing directed in any manner against the interests of the other powers or their commerce; others enjoy the same rights of commerce in the interior as we. Of the towns not opened to trade the railway will carry Russian and foreign goods alike through the country, but we or they cannot sell them in the unopened towns. If the towns are opened all will benefit alike. It is in the railway's interest to demand the widest possible development of trade. The pourparlers concern multitudinous detailed questions which were not foreseen when the evacuation was decided upon."

As cabled from Pekin April 23, Russian demands were as follows:

First—No more Manchurian ports or towns are to be opened.

Second—No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria.

Third—No foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria.

Fourth—The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged.

Fifth—The customs receipts at the port of New Chyang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese bank.

Sixth—A sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control.

Seventh—Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria.

Eighth—No territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power.

The war minister, General Kuropatkin, started on a special train today for Manchuria. He will possibly go to Japan. A farewell breakfast was given in his honor yesterday at the Chinese legation.

Lieutenant General Sakharoff has been appointed acting war minister during the absence of General Kuropatkin. The latter, who intends to make a thorough inspection of Manchuria, will be absent two months and will visit Port Arthur, Dalny and Vladivostock. Although the general's intention to make the trip was announced publicly some weeks ago his departure has excited speculation in view of the recent news from Manchuria.

The marine minister has decided to order the construction of twenty gun boats for the protection of the Russian frontier at the Amoor river.

WAR IN VENEZUELA.

Caracas, Island of Caracao, Tuesday, April 21.—News has reached here that the Venezuelan government Generals Gomez and Ferrer, have been routed at El Guapo by revolutionists under the command of General Rolando. Gomez and Ferrer returned to Caracas with many wounded. Gomez owes his escape from capture only to the fact that he was well mounted.

Forces from the government have also been defeated at Barquisimeto, San Felipe and Moron. Large numbers of wounded government soldiers have reached Valencia, Porto Cabello and La Guaira.

The revolutionary general Riera, has evacuated La Vela De Coro, and is now occupying a strong position near Corro, waiting for an opportunity to capture that town without bloodshed. Velutini has left Caracas for Europe, for the purpose of having coined silver money of the republic.

Former Attorney General Richard Olney will be proposed as presidential candidate by New England delegates in 1904 Democratic national convention; his Bostonian exclusiveness expected to prevent nomination.

BRITISH DEFEAT.

Troops Cut Up by Wild Somali Tribesmen.

Aden, Arabia, April 23.—The British transport Hardinge arrived here today from Berbera, the capital of Somaliland, East Africa, and confirmed the report of a British defeat in Somaliland. The officers of the Hardinge say that ten officers and 180 men, out of a total British force of 220 men, were killed recently in an engagement with the Somalis.

London, April 23.—The war office today received from Brigadier General Manning, in command of the British forces in Samaliland, a dispatch dated twenty miles westward of Galadi, Somaliland, April 18, as follows:

"I regret to report that a flying column under the command of Colonel Cobbe, which left Galadi, April 10, to reconnoitre the road to Walwal, had a most serious check April 17. On the morning of April 17 Colonel Cobbe was at Gumburru, forty miles westward of Galadi, and had decided to return to Galadi, owing to the serious difficulty in finding the road to Walwal, and to the shortness of water. He was about to leave his zareba (protected camp) when firing was heard in the direction of a small party, under the command of Captain Olivey, which had been sent in a westerly direction to reconnoitre.

"At 9:15 in the morning Colonel Cobbe dispatched Colonel Plunkett, with 160 men of the Second battalion of the King's African Rifles, 48 of the Second Sikhs and two Maxim guns for the extrication of Captain Olivey, if necessary.

"As a matter of fact Captain Olivey had not been engaged. Colonel Plunkett, on joining the detachment, continued to push on. At 11:45 Colonel Cobbe heard a heavy fire in the direction taken by Colonel Plunkett and at about 1 in the afternoon a few fugitives coming in reported that Colonel Plunkett had been defeated with loss.

"The news has been fully corroborated since and I have to report the total loss of Col. Plunkett's party, with the exception of 37 Yaos who have arrived here.

"The latest information extracted from the fugitives is to the effect that Col. Plunkett pushed on after the enemy's force to the open country seven miles westward of Gumburru, where he was attacked by a very strong force of mounted troops and the enemy's infantry, who attacked at close quarters. He kept back the enemy until he had no more ammunition when he formed a square and charged with bayonets in the direction of Col. Cobbe's zareba. He moved some distance in this manner but a great many men, including Col. Plunkett himself, were killed or wounded by the pursuing enemy.

"At last the enemy's infantry overwhelmed the square and annihilated them all with the exception of the 37 fugitives above mentioned."

The dispatch closes with a list of the "officers and men missing, and no doubt killed in action," namely, Col. A. W. V. Plunkett, Captains Johnston, Stewart, Olivey, Morris and McKinnon, and Lieuts. Gaynor and Bell, all of the King's African Rifles; Capt. Vizey, of the Second Sikhs; Capt. Sims, of the Indian medical staff; two white privates, 48 men of the Second Sikhs and 124 men of the African Rifles. The two Maxim guns were also lost.

Another dispatch from Gen. Manning, who immediately on hearing of the defeat of Col. Plunkett, started for Gumburru wth 460 men, says further information reached him from Col. Cobbe to the effect that the latter, with 220 troops, was encamping with plenty of food and supplies and four days' water. He has about a thousand camels and does not think he can withdraw from his position without assistance, because the scrub is thick and the enemy's forces seem likely to act on the offensive.

General Manning adds:

"I march again directly and expect to arrive at Gumburru tomorrow at noon. I shall accomplish the extrication of Col. Cobbe with as much transport as possible and return to Galadi. I can only carry sufficient water for the march to Gumburru, returning directly. I shall therefore be unable to advance against the enemy if the latter holds back."

FIGHT AT DANOP.

British Force Had to Retire Before the Somalis.

Bohotle, Somaliland, East Africa, Saturday, April 25.—Major Gough, in command of a mobile column, engaged the enemy near Danop. He lost thirteen men killed, including two officers, and four officers were wounded. The enemy had 200 men killed.

London, April 27.—A long official despatch has been received here from Bohotle Somaliland, to the effect that Major Gough's flying column, numbering about 200 men, attacked a large force of the enemy near Danop. The column formed in a square and resisted with success for several hours, receiving reinforcements from Danop. Ammunition becoming scarce, the British forces retired slowly on Danop, bringing all their wounded with them. They were continually attacked en route. In addition to thirteen men killed, including two officers, there were twenty-eight men and four officers wounded. Major Gough praises highly the conduct of his force under trying conditions and while fighting at close quarters. He recommends several men for gallant behavior. He is now retiring on Bohotle, and is expected to arrive there April 28. Supplies have been sent to meet him.

The despatch to the foreign office from Bohotle, shows that Colonel Cobbe's relief by Brigadier General Manning, and his retirement to Galadi, was effected without opposition from the enemy. The loss of about 2,000 of the Mullah's men occurred during the original attack on Captain Plunkett's square.

ROCKEFELLER IS WELL.

New York, April 20.—John D. Rockefeller, who is in Lakewood after his trip from the west, expects to live to a greater age than his father, who is now 93. Mr. Rockefeller is the picture of perfect health and weighs 180 pounds.

Dr. Paul Allen, who called on Mr. Rockefeller, said last night: "Never in my life have I seen Mr. Rockefeller in such perfect health. I don't believe that he has ever been seriously ill. It seems to me that the stories of his weakened condition were circulated by unscrupulous people who like to watch the effect of such reports on the ticker.

"His faher is still living and has passed the age of 93. It really looks to me as though the son would live to a greater age than the father. He takes splendid care of himself and that is the secret of his condition now."

Mr. Rockefeller's mother lived to be 87 years old.

Returned to Work.

Mahanoy City Pa., Pursuant to the action taken at a mass meeting here yesterday, 10,000 miners return to work in the Mahanoy district today, waiving the Saturday short work day pending a settlement of the dispute by a board of conciliation.

Your Character

Natural aptitude and business ability are shown in your handwriting. My booklet, **Character in Handwriting**, gives result of 30 years experience and tells what every ambitious person should know. Sent free for 4c in stamps to pay postage. LOUIS HENRIQUES, Room 3, 2061 Glenwood ave., Toledo, O. Reference—Publishers Toledo Blade.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

He Started Out Monday on a Busy Week.

Grand Island, Neb., April 27.—President Roosevelt made an early start today on what promises to be a busy week. He broke the ground on which the new Carnegie library is to stand, and then delivered a short address in front of the high school building at 9:15. He then left for Hastings.

Governor Mickey and Senators Dietrich and Millard joined the President here. The governor will go with him as far as Hastings, and the two senators will be his guests when Omaha is reached.

Hastings, Neb., April 27.—President Roosevelt reached here at 10:15 o'clock this morning. He was greeted by a large crowd and made an address from the depot steps. The President spoke of the forestry situation in Nebraska, saying that as the people of the state were protecting the original scanty forest, they now had a more and better natural forest than ever before. But the work should not stop, he said. The people should continue the planting of trees. The federal bureau of forestry, he said, is co-operating directly with tree planters in different parts of the state. At the conclusion of the speech, the President was taken for a short drive in the course of which he made an address to the school children from his carriage.

Lincoln, Neb., April 27.—The arrival of President Roosevelt's special train in Lincoln this afternoon at a few minutes after 1 o'clock, was announced by a chorus of factory whistles. At this signal all stores in town were closed, and remained locked up until after the departure of the President and his party.

The military escort formed a pageant that has not been equalled in Lincoln since the recruiting of troops for the Spanish-American war. In addition to the survivors of the civil war who were in the parade, were the First regiment, Nebraska National Guard, with regimental band, and the cadet battalions from the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska Wesleyan University, with the bands of the two organizations. All schools and colleges in the city had been closed for the day, and those of the students who did not participate in the parade were assembled at the state house to listen to the President. During the time taken for the movement of the parade from the union station to the capitol, an old Spanish cannon was manned and fired by students. The McKinley memorial chimes and other church bells rang out in welcome. The capitol building from the dome down was a mass of red, white and blue bunting, while many business houses also were decorated. It is estimated that 50,000 visitors were in the city. The President spoke from a stand erected on the capitol grounds.

REFORMING THE SALOON.

New York, April 23.—The Tenderloin is to have something new—a saloon where every man pays for his own drink. Under the white flag of reform, the Acorn, no treating tavern, will throw open its doors to the thirsty within the next three weeks somewhere between Thirty-fourth street and Forty-second street on Broadway. Backing the enterprise are R. Fulton Cutting, E. R. Gould, Herbert Parsons, the fusion leader in the board of aldermen, and a number of other well-known men who share Bishop Potter's idea of making the saloon less obnoxious than it is today. Bishop Potter and Dr. Rainsford will be asked to indorse the enterprise and be present when it is opened.

Joseph H. Johnson, jr., head of the Order of Acorns, the political organization which supported Mayor Low in the last campaign, has announced that the capital for the enterprise had been subscribed. He said he had practically decided upon the location of the place.

The objects of the new no-treating tavern are thus set forth in the prospectus:

1. To eliminate private profit from liquor selling.
2. To divorce the liquor traffic from politics and to attack blackmail.
3. To decrease the per capita consumption of liquors.
4. To disassociate immorality from the drinking habit.

Managers of the new tavern are all to be tectotalers. Drinks will be sold for 10 cents.

TO WATCH THE CROOKS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—Detectives are being brought to St. Louis from many of the principal cities of the United States. This is because of the dedication of the World's Fair and the presence of President Roosevelt next week, which will attract tens of thousands of visitors from the rural districts of the different states—the very kind the crooks and the pickpockets of the large cities follow. It is well known that some of the most dangerous confidence men of the country will be attracted to St. Louis. The detectives from the cities know these crooks on sight, so several will be brought from Chicago to look out for Chicago crooks, Cincinnati detectives to keep an eye on the bad men from that city, and so on.

There are to be more than 100 of these sleuths. Whenever a professional crook is recognized he will be arrested. He will be put in jail at once and kept there until the festivities are over. It will not be necessary for him to commit a crime before he finds himself behind the bars. If there are any old charges on which these professionals, many of them ex-convicts, can be held they will be punished to the full extent. Special precautions likewise will be taken for the safety of the President during his stay in St. Louis. Besides the secret service men who are now accompanying him a special detail has been ordered from Washington and will be here by the time the Presidential party reaches the city.

DUN ON WEDDING DAY.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 28.—The Earl of Yarmouth, who was wedded to Miss Alice Thaw yesterday, had a disagreeable experience at his hotel shortly after his return from the court house where he had gone to procure his marriage license. When the earl returned to the Hotel Schenley at about noon he was confronted by two constables who served him with a writ from the high court of justice, king's bench division, London, England, commanding the earl to cause an appearance to be entered for him within forty days in an action at the suit of the Revisionary and General Securities company, limited. In the bill of particulars, the plaintiff's claim is for principal and interest due defendant under a covenant of defendant contained in an indenture of mortgage dated September 8, 1902. The amount due under the covenant on December 11, 1902, is £300; interest at 20 per cent from date until March 26, 1903, £17.5.2. The plaintiff also claims interest on £500 at 20 per cent per annum until payment or judgment.

The earl apparently took the matter coolly, and at the conclusion of the reading said: "That's all right. I'll attend to it."

Adventists in Turmoil.

Detroit, Mich., April 28.—An Evening News special from Battle Creek says that the Adventist conference adjourned temporarily in some confusion yesterday. Elder A. T. Jones, an influential Adventist, denounced the movement to have the Review and Herald Publishing company's affairs turned over to the general conference committe of which Jones is a member without compensation to the stockholders. Removal from Battle Creek is included in the resolution calling upon the stockholders to relinquish their stock. It is thought the resolution will carry if voted on separately.

Happy Homes

One of the essentials of the happy homes of to-day is a fund of information as to right living and the best methods of promoting health and happiness. With proper knowledge, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and are of not less value than the using of the most wholesome foods and the selecting of the best medicinal agents when needed. With the well-informed, medicinal agents are used only when nature needs assistance and while the importance of cleansing the system effectually, when bilious or constipated, has long been known, yet until within recent years it was necessary to resort to oils, salts, extracts of roots, barks and other cathartics which were found to be objectionable and to call for constantly increased quantities.

Then physicians having learned that the most excellent laxative and carminative principles were to be found in certain plants, principally in the leaves, the California Fig Syrup Co. discovered a method of obtaining such principles in their purest condition and of presenting them with pleasant and refreshing liquids in the form most acceptable to the system and the remedy became known as—Syrup of Figs—as figs were used, with the plants, in making it, because of their agreeable taste.

This excellent remedy is now rapidly coming into universal use as the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually without disturbing the natural functions and without unpleasant after effects and its use may be discontinued when it is no longer required.

All who would enjoy good health and its blessings should remember that it is the one remedy which physicians and parents well-informed approve and recommend and use and which they and their little ones alike enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all reliable druggists, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, in original packages only, having the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs—and the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

MULEY IS SULTAN.

He Has Been Proclaimed Emperor of Morocco.

Madrid, April 22.—A special dispatch from Melilla, Morocco, says Muley Mohammed, the sultan's brother, has been proclaimed emperor at Fez.

Advices from Ceuta, Morocco, say the Kabyle tribesmen besieging the port of Tetuan have sent an ultimatum to the pasha in command of the sultan's forces demanding the dismissal of the sultan's tax collectors and saying that otherwise they will attack Tetuan. The pasha refused the demand of the Kabyles and appealed to all men capable of bearing arms to assist in the defense of the town.

A dispatch from Tangier, April 17, said the sultan had again offered the crown to his brother, Muley Mohammed, who had refused it.

It was added in a dispatch from Melilla the same day that the sultan, accompanied by his brother, had started for Taza, the headquarters of the pretender, and that great excitement prevailed at Fez.

Melilla Is Abandoned.

Tangier, Morocco, April 22.—Muley Amrani, an uncle of the sultan, arrived here today from Melilla with the customs officials and all the government customs property. Mellila has been abandoned by the government.

Tangier, Morocco, April 23.—Tribesmen have attacked and pillaged Mequinez. Thirty-seven inhabitants of the town and thirteen tribesmen were killed in the fighting.

DREYFUS' PLEA.

Paris, April 22.—Alfred Dreyfus has submitted to Minister of War Andre a lengthy letter in which he earnestly asks for a reopening of his case by means of an investigation by the minister, as the supreme head of military justice. The letter, which is dated Paris, April 21, confirms the reports that Dreyfus has been living quietly here for some time. It promises to cause a tremendous agitation among the various elements of the political groups for and against Dreyfus. The first part of the letter is an earnest plea that the court which condemned him at Rennes was improperly influenced, first by the annotated document ascribed to Emperor William, and second, by the false testimony of one of the witnesses, Czernuski.

After arguing on the extent to which these contributed to his condemnation, Dreyfus recalls in graphic terms the long series of horrors to which he had been subjected.

The letter throughout is couched in a highly dramatic style which is likely to make it one of the notable papers of the case.

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

Lincoln, Neb., April 24.—Passengers on a Burlington passenger train were robbed of $1,000 early this morning as the train was leaving the Burlington union station in Lincoln. The train has been robbed three times within 100 miles of Lincoln. The robberry last fall netted $5,000 to the men who did the work, and no trace of them has ever been found.

The work this morning was accomplished mostly while the passengers from branch and feeder lines of the Burlington were in the depot awaiting the arrival of transcontinental trains. Many of the persons in the depot were asleep and did not know they had been robbed until the noise aroused them as the train was pulling into the station. The presence of the robbers was first discovered by a woman. She screamed and the people in the waiting room gathered around. Investigation proved a majority of them had been robbed. The confusion permitted the robbers to escape.

Later, the robbers made their presence known on board an immigrant sleeper. Conductor and porter, with passengers, were herded into one end of the car, and the search instituted by one man while the other held the crowd back with guns. They left the train between Lincoln and Milford.

More Finns Driven Out.

Stockholm, April 24.—Dispatches from Helsingfors, Finland, announce that further expulsions have been ordered under the decree published April 16 prescribing measures for the maintenance of order in Finland. The persons who have been instructed to leave the country include ex-Senator Mechelin, two editors, a former British consul, Eugene Wolff, and several leaders of the young Finnish party. They have received notice to leave Finland within a week, otherwise they will be deported.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER

CHARLES T. RITCHIE
FROM BLACK & WHITE

London, April 27.—The first budget of Great Britain's new chancellor of the exchequer, introduced in parliament last week, seems to meet with popular approval. The wiping out of the tax on grain certainly pleases the mass of the people, and the reduction of the income tax relieves the great class that has borne the heavy burden of the vast expenditures the home government has been under for the past four years.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Former President Compelled to Flee to Cuba.

Havana, April 27.—General Vasquez, former president of the republic of Santo Domingo, landed at Guantanamo, Cuba, today from a Dominican gunboat.

About 150 political refugees landed at Guantanamo with General Vasquez from the gunboat, the Presidente.

San Domingo, Wednesday, April 22.—It was learned here today that the government forces at Barahona, San Pedro De Macoris and Seib, have joined the revolutionists in the northern part of the island and the overthrow of President Vasquez is complete.

A provisional government has been formed. It is constituted as follows: President, A. Wos-Gil; minister of the interior, Miguel Febles; minister of foreign affairs, Fidelio Despradel; minister of justice, Enrique Henriquez; minister of finance, R. E. Galvan; minister of public works, Jese Brache; minister of war and marine, Dionisio Frias; minister of coasts, Francesco Detjeen.

As a result of the fighting between government forces and the revolutionists which occurred here April 18 the government abandoned San Cartos and Guibia and these suburbs are now occupied by the rebels, who became possessed of the ammunition, rifles and cannon left by the government forces. The whereabouts of President Vasquez and his followers is not known, but it is believed that they have gone to San Pedro De Macoris.

The fighting has entirely changed the situation here, and it is hoped that peace soon will be restored. The hospitals of the city are filled with wounded.

The losses sustained by the government were very heavy.

The government garrisons at Azua De Compostela, Bani and San Cristobal have joined the revolutionary movement and the garrison at Barahona is expected to follow their example. The revolutionary gunboat Independencia has proceeded to San Pedro De Macoria for the purpose of obliging that port to surrender.

In San Domingo City the misery is very great, some 300 families having been rendered homeless through the burning of the suburb of San Carlos. The wounded men in the hospitals here are suffering from the lack of proper food and medical attendance. The departure of the United States cruiser Atlanta is much regretted because of the assistance her hospital staff rendered the wounded.

The city is growing more quiet and business is reviving.

Jews Killed.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Twenty-five Jews were killed and 275 were wounded, many of them fatally, during Semitic riots at Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia, April 20, when a number of workmen organized an attack on the Jewish inhabitants. The minister of the interior has ordered the adoption of special measures to restore order in the town and district.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 362 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity and skill:

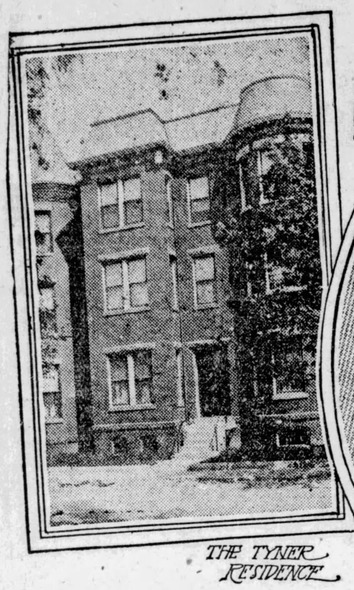
"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

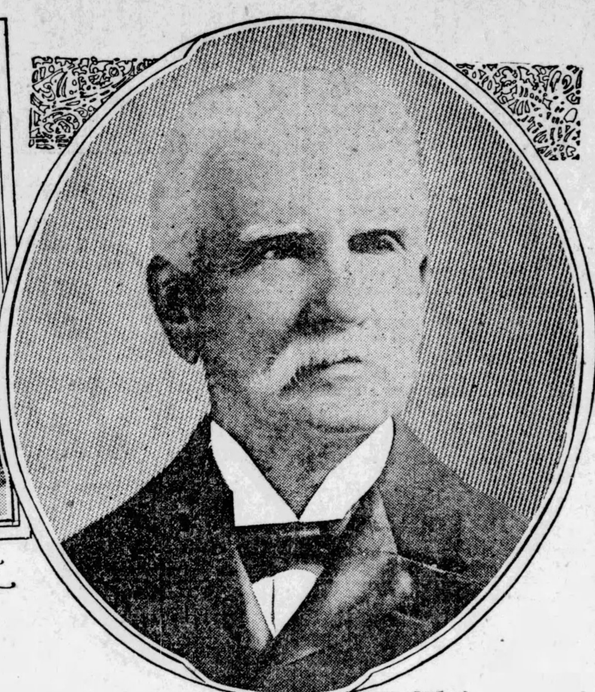
"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

Payne Recommends Prosecution in the Tyner Case



THE TYNER RESIDENCE



ASS'T ATTY. GEN. JAMES N. TYNER

PHOTO BY RICE

Washington, April 28.—The appointment yesterday afternoon of Attorney Robb, of Vermont, to temporarily occupy the post of assistant attorney-general of the postoffice department, means the thorough cleaning out of the office that had so long been managed for, rather than by, the aged Gen. James N. Tyner. Old, beyond the age to which most men live, broken in health, a confirmed invalid who can never leave the house again, Gen. Tyner sees his reputation ruined and his friends under investigation that may end in prosecution. The sensational removal of his papers from the safe in his office by his wife has had the effect of arousing a good deal of praise for Mrs. Tyner and much sympathy for him. But he declares there was nothing sensational in it and that it was done entirely above board without any intention of duplicity, as a matter of personal right. He talks bitterly against Mr. Payne for his prompt removal. His chief assistant, Mr. Christiancy, who asked to be relieved and investigated, and was accommodated, will not resume his place. Mr. Payne now says an investigation would have been ordered even had Mr. Christiancy not asked for it.

Postmaster General Payne has forwarded to Attorney General Knox additional information regarding the abstraction of papers from the assistant attorney-general's office last Tuesday. His letter of transmission says:

"I transmit herewith statement of Mr. George A. C. Christiancy, who has heretofore been acting assistant attorney-general for the Postoffice department, in the matter of the opening and taking of papers from the safe in the office of the assistant attorney-general for the Postoffice department. I also transmit the package of papers, submitted to me on behalf of General Tyner, by Mr. R. Ross Perry and Gen. L. P. Michener, and opened by them in my presence, and that of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, and which it was asserted were all the papers belonging to the department which were taken.

"I am unable to conclude that no other papers were taken than those submitted and returned.

"Inasmuch as it clearly appears that certain papers of the government were taken, and since, in my opinion all of the facts presented tend to show a willful violation of law, I recommend that the matter be referred to the United States attorney for this district, with instructions to submit the case to the grand jury as we decided in our recent interview."

'GRANDFATHER CLAUSE'

In Alabama Constitution Passed on by Supreme Court.

Washington, April 27.—The United States supreme court today decided the case of Jackson W. Giles vs. the Board of Registrars of Montgomery county, Alabama. Giles is a colored man who was denied the privilege of registration as a voter under the new constitution of Alabama and the case was brought to test the validity of the portion of the state constitution bearing upon this question. The relief sought was denied on the ground that the case was political.

Justice Holmes, who delivered the opinion, said that the court could interfere would be unheard of relief in cases presenting only political questions. The court as a whole did not pass upon the question of jurisdiction, which was the question certified by the circuit court for the middle district of Alabama and Justice Harlan dissented on the ground that the court should have declined to assume jurisdiction. Justices Brewer and Brown united in a dissent, in which they upheld the jurisdiction of the federal court on the ground that as Giles was denied the right of voting for a member of congress by the refusal of the right to register a federal question was involved.

TO DISMISS MACHEN.

President Expected to Do So on His Return.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—A. W. Machen, general superintendent of the free delivery division of the postoffice department, it is declared, will be dismissed by President Roosevelt when he returns to Washington, if Postmaster General Payne does not take such action before the President returns, unless he resigns, writes the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune from here.

It was learned from unquestionable authority that enough convincing evidence against Machen has been secured by the department to warrant his removal, leaving out of consideration the mass of damaging facts secured by Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has been conducting the investigation into the charges of collusion, fraud, and criminal extravagance.

Machen has been charged with being a member of the powerful "ring" in the department which has squandered government funds in purchasing more supplies than were necessary and paying exorbitant prices for them. These supplies, it is charged, were forced upon the postmasters of the country against their wishes. Charges of almost every conceivable character have been made against Machen, Beavers, and others. One of the most serious is that there was collusion between the contractors and the members of the "ring," and that there was a division of profits.

Some of the most damaging charges have already been proved with the result that Machen will leave the postal service within two weeks. George W. Beavers, another member of the "ring," resigned under pressure when confronted with the evidence gathered by the inspectors. Attorney General for the Postoffice Tyner was summarily dismissed, and Assistant Attorney Christiancy is likely to be removed at any moment. There will be a few more removals and this will clear the department of all whose conduct has been under investigation.

Attorneys Perry and Michener, counsel for General and Mrs. Tyner, today submitted to Postmaster General Payne papers purporting to be the ones taken from the safe in the department by Mrs. Tyner last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Payne had addressed a letter to them declining to consider a proposal to either visit personally or end a representative to visit the Tyner residence, but said he would receive the attorneys at the department and look at any papers they might choose to submit. Accordingly at noon today the attorneys brought an immense bundle of papers to the private office of the postmaster general.

There Mr. Payne and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has charge of the investigation, scanned them.

Carnegie's Latest Gift.

Washington, April 25.—Before sailing for his home in Scotland yesterday Andrew Carnegie donated $1,500,000 for a temple of peace for the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The gift was made through Baron Gevers, the minister of the Netherlands to this capitol, and was made with the understanding that the government of Holland will be responsible for its administration.

Fire at Columbus, O., caused death of fireman by falling wall and results in aggregate loss of $600,000.

THE RED CROSS.

President Roosevelt Has Decided on an Investigation.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—President Roosevelt has decided to direct a thorough investigation into the affairs of the American National Red Cross society. The attention of congress is likely to be called to the unbusinesslike methods of the society, with a view to having its charter declared void and to organize a new association.

This investigation will be conducted by the department of state, and it has been postponed out of respect for Miss Clara Barton, the president of the society.

A short time ago some of the members addressed a memorial to President Roosevelt bringing to his notice the condition of the Red Cross society and the manner in which the funds were handled. As a result of the objection of some of the leading members of the organization to Miss Barton's methods President Roosevelt and some of the members of his cabinet severed their connection with it.

Then ensued a controversy between the objecting members and the faction in control. Miss Barton expelled the members who objected to her manner of conducting affairs. As a result the organization has lost considerable prestige and is in a chaotic condition.

"Before President Roosevelt declined to have his name connected with the organization," said a member of the society, "he satisfied himself there was something wrong with the management of the Red Cross, and he went beyond refusing to become a party to the society's methods of doing business. The question of members of his cabinet letting the society use their names was discussed, and he disapproved of the idea so emphatically that not a member of the cabinet would permit the use of his name.

"Secretary Shaw, one of the incorporators, whose name appears in the charter, declined to have anything further to do with the society and withdrew his name.

"While the state department has refused so far to have anything to do with the controversy, it is President Roosevelt's intention to have the mismanagement inquired into. This will be under the provisions of the articles of incorporation authorized by congress and approved by President McKinley on June 6, 1900.

"The President was fully acquainted with the facts connected with the Red Cross management several months ago, but at that time it was not considered advisable to proceed upon an investigation. He is now convinced, however, that the state department has sufficient authority to make an investigation, and when he returns to Washington he will take up the matter with Secretary Hay."

President Roosevelt has decided the question of the selection of delegates to the Geneva Congress to represent the Red Cross society without reference to the organization. Three delegates will be sent, one from the army, one from the navy, and one to represent the society. As the President has been asked to name the delegates, the third member will be of his own selection, and it is said that the Red Cross society will not be asked to designate any one.

To Relieve Christiancy.

Washington, April 27.—Charles H. Robb, assistant attorney for the Department of Justice, has been appointed assistant attorney general for the Postoffice department to fill the place temporarily vacated by Mr. Christiancy, who was relieved at his own request pending investigation. Mr. Robb assumed charge today.

New Charges.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—It is admitted at the postoffice department that new charges relating to the purchase of supplies, have been filed. They were immediately turned over to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is conducting the investigation. It is not known that any of these relate to Mr. Machen or his department.

PACKING COIN FOR THE PHILIPPINES

San Francisco, April 28.—The authorities at the mint are busy superintending the packing of the 1,200,000 pesos, the new coins for the Philippines which are to be shipped to the islands on the transport Thomas, sailing on May 1. The money will be sent in 600 heavy pine boxes, bound with iron. The pesos are packed in sacks, each containing 1,000 pesos, and two sacks will be placed in each box. Each sack is sealed and each box is doubly sealed, first with the treasury then with the war department seal.

REFUSE TO BE EXPELLED

Red Cross Members Issue a Statement.

Washington, April 28.—The 23 suspended members of the National Red Cross society have issued a public statement denying the authority of Walter P. Phillips' committee to suspend them, and declaring that the committee is proceeding under by-laws illegally adopted. The new by-laws, they say, "violate the purpose and intent of the charter granted by congress in that they constitute a system which invades the chartered rights, if it does not practically disfranchise all the members of the association except the few whom the President may appoint on committees, and, as one person may serve on several committees, it is in the power of the president to commit all the real power of the corporation into the hands of less than one-tenth of the membership."

The suspended members declare that they were punished for criticising the business methods of the society and making a protest to congress to secure a more complete accountability.

A special committee, consisting of Simon Wolf, former Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and R. H. Warner, has been appointed to collate all the facts at their command to show the "abuses that have been practiced by the old management and the unbusinesslike manner in which the finances have been collected and disbursed."

HOWARD'S ATTORNEY ACCUSES YOUTSEY

Frankfort, Ky., April 28.—Attorney Wm. Smith made the second speech for the defense in the case of James Howard today, speaking an hour and forty minutes. He argued that Youtsey, Stubblefield, Golden and Cullon, the principal witnesses against Howard, were unworthy of belief, as were many minor witnesses and that the entire proof made out a chain of evidence strong enough to convict Youtsey of the killing. He was followed by T. C. Campbell for the prosecution.

ORGANIZED AGAINST LABOR

Omaha, Neb., April 22.—A combination of about 900 of the leading business institutions of Omaha has issued a circular explaining the purpose of their organization to be to protect themselves against the attacks of organized labor.

It states that the "Business Men's Association" is in its purpose purely defensive and made necessary by what to the members of the organization appeared to be the apparent determination upon the part of labor organizations of the city either to control or run every business enterprise.

The organization asserts through the circular that it seeks no fight with organized labor so long as its own rights are not interfered with. It does not deny labor the right to organize for any lawful purpose, but declares that such methods as picketing and boycotting firms or threats of violence are to be met "with whatever organization and force are necessary in order that the principles of this government may be maintained." Following is adopted as a platform:

1. Freedom to employ union or non-union labor without distinction.
2. No limitation or restriction to output.
3. No sympathy strikes.

AFFAIRS IN JOLO.

Manila, April 22.—Major General Davis has returned here from the Jolo archipelago. He did not see the Sultan of Jolo, as the latter went to Singapore three days before General Davis arrived. The sultan's absence compels a temporary abandonment of the negotiations for the abrogation of the Bates treaty.

General Davis reports that nine-tenths of the Lanao (Mindanao) Moros have accepted American sovereignty and pledged peace and friendship. Representatives of forty towns north of Lake professed allegiance to the United States before Major Ballard. Peace is assured until an attempt is made to abolish slavery. It is believed that would unite the Moros in opposition to the Americans.

The head hunters inhabiting the Sierra Madre mountains have made a raid in the province of Neuva Ecija, Island of Luzon. They beheaded four natives. A force of cavalry is pursuing the raiders.

Saddle Cloth for Roosevelt.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 23.—The Commercial Club of Albuquerque has elected President Roosevelt an honorary member, and on his visit here next month he will be presented a membership card in the form of a Navajo saddle blanket, which will be made by Navajo squaws brought here for that purpose. In the blanket will be woven this legend:

"Theodore Roosevelt, elected an honorary member of the Albuquerque Commercial Club, 1903."

A Bad Breath

Is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

REAL JAPANESE WEDDING

Daughter of Admiral Evans to Be Married in the Orient.

Washington, April 28.—Letters from Singapore, China, where Admiral "Bob" Evans is now stationed, state that his daughter, Miss Virginia, who is to be married to Mr. Harry Ingalls Sewall, of Boston, early in the summer, is to have

MISS VIRGINIA EVANS.

a real Japanese wedding. The event will take place at the home of the bride's sister, who is the wife of Lieutenant Marsh, U. S. N.

"AMERICAN DONATION TO MACEDONIAN FUND."

Constantinople, April 28.—Advices from Prishtina say the Albanians are becoming more tractable. Some of the factions have decided to accept the reforms, but others are still considering the matter. The levying of blackmail by the Macedonian committee is incessant. The American missionaries, however, have been indirectly informed that they need not fear the committee, "the ransom of Miss Ellen Stone being regarded as an American contribution to the revolutionary fund."

A BISHOP IN TROUBLE.

San Francisco, Cal., April 22.—The board appointed to inquire into the charges preferred against the Right Rev. Dr. W. H. Moreland, missionary bishop of Sacramento, by the presiding bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, and to determine whether or not he shall be brought to trial before a court

BISHOP W. H. MORELAND.

of bishops, met here today to begin their investigations.

The charges made against the bishop include: Conspiracy with others to establish a mission at Vallejo; deciding a controversy concerning Ascension church, Vallejo, without giving the rector and vestry a hearing; causing schism, intruding into the parishes of rectors and solemnizing marriages; making reckless and misleading statements, and finally, that he plays tennis.

FATAL REAR COLLISION.

Buffalo, Kan., April 27.—A northbound Missouri Pacific stock train crashed into the rear end of a work train, just north of this town, last evening, and eleven men were killed and 25 injured. Ten of the latter are seriously and four probably fatally hurt. They were Greeks and Italians, excepting one, Peter Fry, an American, who has lived here several years, and was a boss on the work train. The cause of the wreck is given as misreading of orders.

The work train consisted of flat cars and a caboose, all filled with laborers. The men on the flat cars escaped by jumping, but hardly a man in the caboose escaped. The work train was backing into town for the night, and running at good speed. The heavy freight engine did not leave the track, but plowed the work train off the track, leaving little of it except car wheels and kindling wood.

BOOM FOR GOOD ROADS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—If anything is calculated to boost the good roads cause it is the great gathering that assembled in this city today in response to the call of the National Good Roads association. The attendance amounts to several thousand and is representative of every nook and corner of the entire country. Included among those present are governors, mayors of cities, county commissioners and representatives of state and district good roads organizations throughout the United States.

Little was accomplished today beyond the permanent organization of the congress. The deliberations will occupy tomorrow and Wednesday. Many notable men are expected to address the congress on those days, including President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Andrew Patullo, member of the Canadian parliament, General Fitzhugh Lee, William J. Bryan, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, United States Senator Daniel of Virginia, Congressmen Hepburn and Brownlow, Governor Dockery of Missouri, and others.

Forest Fires Raging.

Houghton, Mich., April 28.—Threatening forest fires are reported to be raging north of Ontonagon and Mass City in the lower end of Houghton county. Details are meagre. Everything in the woods is very dry, as there has been no rain thus far this season and the fires may spread to an alarming extent.

LEE RETURNED

And Faced the Grand Jury at St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 24.—Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee, who returned from Chicago last night, appeared before the grand jury today, when that body resumed the investigation of charges of boodling in the general assembly in connection with baking powder legislation, Attorney General Crow, who is conducting the Jefferson City end of the inquiry, was present and assisted Circuit Attorney Folk in questioning the witness. Several indictments were returned by the Cole county grand jury as the result of Mr. Lee's testimony at Jefferson City, and it is predicted that a number will be handed down here.

"I am done with politics forever," asserted Governor Lee while at his home last night. "I am a sick man and I need rest. Any one who says I am not a sick man never passed through my experience of the past few days.

"I remained indoors at a private boarding house during my entire stay in Chicago, and spent nearly all the time in bed.

"I have been reading the newspapers and have been misrepresented. I have not been a fugitive from justice and have had no idea of being one. I am not afraid to come back and tell all I know. I needed rest and thought a trip to Chicago the best way to get it.

"I am done with politics forever. I swear that I have not made a cent out of legislation this session and I have only $40 to my credit in the bank.

"It is sufficient for me to say that the evidence against Senators Harris, Matthews and Smith was furnished by me. I know nothing of Sullivan getting any money.

"I notice that none of the senators has told of receiving money for votes. Not one of them has the courage to show up the real crookedness of the proceeding.

"I gave the Kelly check to Attorney General Crow as soon as I received it.

"I do not know whether I shall resign. I have not given the matter a bit of thought.

"Word has been brought to me that some of my enemies have threatened me with physical harm. I am prepared for them."

During his conversation the governor glanced at his wife, who regarded him with a smile. It was apparent that he relied greatly upon her.

Lieutenant Governor Lee gave out a signed statement in which he denied in fifteen numbered paragraphs the various charges that have been made against him.

RIOTS IN MARSEILLES

Friars, Barricaded, Attacked by Mob—Troops Fire on Crowd.

Marseilles, April 28.—A riotous outbreak occurred again today in the streets surrounding the Capuchin convent, where the friars barricaded themselves. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered about the place at an early hour, many of them carrying banners having anti-clerical inscriptions. During a charge made by a squad of police Commissary Souchon was struck on the head and badly hurt. The fight became general, stones and clubs being used; a number of policemen were injured and many arrests were made.

The number of persons who attempted to rescue the prisoners stoned a commissary of police and the police thereupon charged with drawn revolvers and fired about 20 shots in the air to intimidate the rioters. Strong reinforcements were then sent for. A protest was made by an official of that quarter of Marseilles against the insufficient protection afforded by the central authorities and he notified the prefect that unless a stronger guard was furnished the inmates of the convent the friars would defend themselves by all the means in their power. Later in the day traffic was suspended in all the surrounding streets, a larger force of gendarmes arrived and rigid surveillance of the neighborhood was established.

VENEZUELA'S REVENGE ON ALL FOREIGNERS

Caracas, April 28.—The decree issued by the government defining the duties and rights of foreigners in Venezuela is most drastic in its character and excites great exasperation among all foreign residents. It is believed that it will effectually end all immigration or the introduction of any foreign capital.

MORGAN AND CARNEGIE.

New York, April 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie sailed for Europe yesterday on the Cedric. Mr. Morgan was like a school boy going away for a holiday and as the big ship backed out he told with roars of laughter how he had stolen a march on the reporters and camera men by getting on board by the steerage gangplank with some poor people going back home for a visit. Hand in hand with his little 7-year-old daughter, strolling to and fro on the deck like two children, Andrew Carnegie was seen also bubbling over with happiness.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carnegie sailed with a warning ringing in their ears. A white-haired man who had come to the ship especially to see them off delivered the harangue. He warned all present in a loud voice to prepare for the early coming of the Savior and quoted a long string of Scriptural verses relating to the second advent and then turned to the vanity of riches. "What shall it a profit a man if he gain the whole world and loses his own soul?" he shouted. Then with a sweeping gesture toward the upper deck he added: "Go below now, ye rich men—weep and howl for the miseries which shall come upon you."

THE SAN JUAN CASES.

San Juan, P. R., April 22.—The police have not been able to arrest Capt. Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., commandant of the naval station here, against whom a warrant has been issued for bringing in liquors without paying duty, because the naval station is a government reserve and Captain Dunlap remains on it. The police had been standing at the gate of the station since Monday afternoon. Captain Dunlap refused to come out or permit the police to enter.

By order of Governor Hunt the police were last evening withdrawn from the gate of the naval station. It is said that Captain Dunlap will present himself today.

Commander G. W. Mentz, U. S. N., and Robert Giles, against whom also warrants were issued on the same charge, have been arraigned and have pleaded not guilty. A preliminary hearing will be held before Justice Bazan, a native justice, but because of the inability to apprehend Captain Dunlap the date for the hearing has not been set.

P. V. Mohun, paymaster, U. S. N., for whom there is a warrant out on the charge of illegally bringing in liquors, is in the United States and will be summoned later through the government.

The Philippine Coin.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 25.—An express train bearing a consignment of what will appear to be beer kegs covered with red sealing wax and guarded by a squad of United States soldiers equipped with rifles will soon leave for New York. Each of these kegs will hold $10,000 in silver coin for circulation in the Philippines. There will be 250 of these kegs, with a total of $2,500,000 in silver. At New York the kegs will be loaded upon a government transport under a heavy guard of United States marines.

EDWARD VII AT ROME

Tremendous Popular Ovation to British Monarch.

Rome, April 28.—King Edward arrived here from Naples yesterday afternoon and was received by King Victor Emmanuel in person, who escorted the visiting sovereign through the densely packed streets. The monarchs received a great popular ovation.

The crowds along the route followed by the kings numbered 400,000 and included 10,000 to 12,000 British and a great many Americans, as shown by the number of stars and stripes displayed.

The center of the American manifestation was at the American Episcopal church. St. Paul's, which was decorated with American and Italian flags. The church being on the route of the procession, the rector, Dr. Nevin, erected a large stand, where about eighty guests were seated.

When the two sovereigns approached the church they were greeted by hearing the chimes of the church play "God Save the King," followed by the Italian Royal March. King Edward recognized the courtesy of the Americans by saluting and smiling.

Seldom before has the city been so sumptuously decorated. The streets and buildings were brilliant with flowers, flags and draperies and on all sides were to be seen the entwined flags and arms of Italy and Great Britain.

The most imposing moment of the reception was shortly after King Edward entered the quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,000 people, who acclaimed the British monarch frantically until he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony, with Queen Helena on his right and King Victor Emmanuel on his left and surrounded by Italian princes. The spectacle which met the eyes of King Edward was a remarkable one.

At his feet was the excited populace of Rome voicing the sentiments of all Italy. Against the horizon on his right was the colossal dome of St. Peter's, glistening under the flaming rays of the setting sun, while frowning above was the historic Janiculum hill, with the statue of the national hero, Garibaldi. In front the tower of Nero, to the left the ruins of ancient Rome. King Edward, by his gestures, clearly expressed the deepest appreciation of the significance of the scene.

After a short rest at the quirinal King Edward entered his carriage, and escorted by the cuirassiers, visited the queen's mother and returned to the palace. Later he went to the British embassy, where he remained until 7 o'clock, holding a reception of the English residents of Rome. Then he returned to the quirinal and dined with the king and queen of Italy. The dinner was strictly a family repast.

During the dinner, speaking about his uproarious welcome, turning to King Victor Emmanuel, King Edward said: "Rome is more cosmopolitan than Paris; more enthusiastic than London. I saw as many American flags as English besides those of all other nations. I noticed the chimes of a church flying the American flag."

He referred to the American church, St. Paul's, the bells of which played the British anthem.

King Edward, accompanied by Gen. Pedotti, representing King Victor Emmanuel, and escorted by a brilliant array of cavalry, went to the Pantheon, today and deposited wreaths of laurel and palm on the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel I and King Humbert. His Majesty then enjoyed a long drive through the city and returned to the quirinal for dinner. The crowds which gathered in the streets through which King Edward passed, acclaimed the visiting sovereign.

FAMOUS "CURATIVE" ACT

Declared Invalid by the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., April 28.—The superior court in general term today sustained a demurrer to an amended answer by the Cincinnati Street Railway company to the suit to enjoin the operation of one of its routes. The effect is to declare invalid the curative act passed by the last legislature after the fifty-year franchise of the street railway company had been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. By the decision the Traction company is left practically without a franchise. The case will go to the supreme court.

MINE CAVED IN.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 25.—The town of Avoca, eight miles from this city, is the scene of considerable excitement, caused by a second cave-in that has proved more disastrous than the one that took place on Monday last. The surface over the workings of the Langeliff mine began settling and several acres of land in the heart of the town are affected. Properties on both sides of Main street are within the affected district and much uneasiness prevails among those residing in that portion as the surface went down to the depth of nearly three feet. The cause of the disaster is attributed to the removal of coal in the lower veins by the Langeliff company and the upper veins by the Avoca Coal Co. Many of the properties are seriously damaged, but to what extent is not known as yet.

$75,000 Fire Loss.

Cleveland, April 28.—The six-story building at the corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets was destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of $75,000. The building was occupied by the United Printing company, the Central Knitting company, a candy factory and several other manufacturing firms.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS

Outlook Is Not Very Flattering for Big Yield.

(Ware & Leland to C. J. Herroder.)

Liverpool, April 28.—Weekly foreign crop summary. The following is a condensation of foreign crop conditions published today in Broomhall's News:

United Kingdom—The favorable prospects for crops in this country well maintained.

France—The earlier damage reported in some districts is becoming more apparent. Growers continue to hold very firmly.

Russia—Advices from southwest, where prospects have hitherto been generally favorable, now complain of rain being needed in some sections. The outlook is only middling.

Roumania—Occasional complaints are received, but outlook is generally favorable although season is backward.

Hungary—Crop conditions have been mostly satisfactory during last week.

Spain—Storms have occurred since our last report, relieving the drouthy conditions generally prevailing.

Italy—Further complaints of unseasonable weather have been received, but are not considered serious.

Germany—The weather has continued unfavorable since issuance of official crop report last Wednesday, so that poor condition given therein has probably not improved.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 25.—Bradstreet's report says:

Trade and industry progress well despite drawbacks in the shape of numerous labor troubles and cool, backward weather conditions in some sections. Retail trade as a whole is fair. Collections continue to slowly but steadily improve. Manufacturing industry was never so active, except, perhaps, in the textile trades, where a few labor troubles limit cotton goods production, but in iron and steel, lumber, shoe manufacturing, machinery and a multitude of other lines, production is close to the maximum. Railroad earnings continue large. The shutdown of northwestern flour mills proved to be only temporary, and the point sought, lower rates for the product, has evidently been gained, judging from the increased outgo of flour from nearly all shipping centres.

With the natural lull in wholesale trade has come some discussion as to the fall trade prospects in this branch of business, but it is worth noting that a fair volume of orders for fall delivery has already been booked, and the only backwardness noted is in heavyweight woolens.

The line of demarkation between crude and finished forms of iron and steel has become more distinct this week. Pig iron has unquestionably eased in price, and buyers are backward, evidently hoping for further concessions, while the latter part of the year's requirements are still reported largely unplaced. Against the softening in pig iron, however, is to be noted the strength of steel and finished products in nearly all lines. Steel billets and sheets are very scarce. Much new work has to be postponed because of inability to get supplies. Some rail mills are reported changing over to turn out billets. Foreign steel is active at Eastern markets, while imported iron is in slack demand. The demand for structural materials is reported undiminished despite the uneasiness in labor circles. The volume of new work offered and projected is heavy, and this, with the demand from other sources, renders some authorities doubtful as to whether the weakness in pig iron will or can spread to the finished forms.

The effect of the present high prices of cotton on the manufacturing branch is not entirely favorable. Buyers of cotton goods are holding back and are very slow to commit themselves. Dress woolens are in good sale, but men's wear heavyweight goods are rather backward.

Grocery markets have been active this week, the leader therein being sugar, which continues its advance from the low point reached some weeks ago. The advance of the season has weakened prices of butter and lard among hog products is lower on increased stocks. The great majority of staples, however, show a striking steadiness.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, April 28.—Close.—The rapidly decreasing stocks in Liverpool were the source of strength for cables from that market as well as the other foreign trading centers. The firmness in the cables was sufficient inducement for a steady opening. Cash started unchanged, May ¼c lower and July ⅛c higher. This started a little buying and May recovered to yesterday's closing price and July extended its gain to ¼c. Chicago advanced quite rapidly on the buying, but the upturn was sharply checked by liquidation. The weather map is not quite so favorable today. The weather in some sections is unfavorable for seeding and farm work of all kinds. This is especially true of the northwest, where snow is predicted for tomorrow. Bradstreet's figures on the world's available supply show a decrease of 4,752,000. Armour was credited with supplying the early demand for wheat and when the break came it was the big packer, so the wires say, that supported the market. Primary receipts were 339,000; last week, 371,000; last year, 2—: 000. Shipments, 545,000; last week, 549,000; last year, 239,000. On the break there were several stop orders and at the close cash and May were ¼c lower and July ⅛c lower. Exporters got busy on the decline and twenty loads were reported for export. An similar proportions so on milday prices were quite steady. Bradstreet's world's available shows a decrease of 1,-210,000. Primary receipts were 413,000; last week, 675,000; last year, 408,000. Shipments, 406,000; last week, 827,000; last year, 216,000. Five loads of corn were reported for export. The close was ½c lower for April, and ⅝c lower for May and July.

The oats market was steady in line with the others, at the opening, but later on reports of the unfavorable weather over the oats area considerable firmness was acquired and an easy feeling at the opening on account of liberal receipts, but the advance later amounted to ¼c for both May and July. Bradstreet shows a decrease of 204,000 in the available supply. As the session progressed this market was the steadiest on the board and, although the trade was light, the close was unchanged for April and May and ¼c higher for July.

Seed was not lively today, but the opening was 5c easier for cash and unchanged for October and held steady throughout the session. Receipts of seed today were 50 bags; last year, 67. Shipments, 112; last year, 445. Estimated receipts of seed Wednesday, 90 bags. The close was firm, 5c higher for cash.

TOLEDO.

Toledo—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today April 27 Close.	Close.
Cash	75½	75½	75	75	75½
May	75⅝	76⅜	75¼	75¼	75⅝
July	72⅛	72¾	71¾	71⅝	72
Corn—					
April				44½	45
May	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
July	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	45⅛
Oats—					
April				34	34
May	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33½	33½
July	31⅜			31½	31¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	7.30			7.40	7.35
April					7.35
Oct.	5.30			5.30	5.30
Rye—No. 2, 55c.					
Timothy—Prime, $1.45n.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	77¼	77½	76⅝	77	77¼
July	72⅝	73⅜	71⅝	71⅝	72½
Sept.	69⅜	70	69½	69½	69⅞
Corn—					
May	45	45	44	44¼	44⅞
July	45¼	45¼	44½	44⅝	45¼
Sept.	44½	44¾	44	44⅛	44⅝
Oats—					
May	33¼	33⅜	33	33⅜	33⅜
July	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31½	31¾
Sept.	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	80⅞	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	81
July	76⅝	77⅛	76⅛	76⅝	76⅞
Sept.	74⅝	74⅞	74½	74⅞	74⅞
Corn—					
May	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	55
July	51⅝	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	51⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	70⅝	70⅝	70	70	70⅜
July	66⅞	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
Sept.	66⅛	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	6

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May				74⅜	74⅝
July				74⅝	74⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				75⅝	75⅞
July				75⅝	75⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$17.95	$18.12	$17.60	$17.60	$18.07
July	17.30	17.30	16.92	16.92	17.35
Sept.	16.82	16.87	16.57	16.57	16.97
Lard—					
May	9.35	9.35	9.20	9.20	9.42
July	9.45	9.45	9.30	9.30	9.50
Sept.	9.45	9.45	9.30	9.30	9.52
Ribs—					
May	9.55	9.55	9.40	9.40	9.62
July	9.40	9.47	9.32	9.37	9.55
Sept.	9.37	9.42	9.27	9.32	9.47

Berlin, April 28.—Importers of American wheat are complaining of the quality of recent arrivals and are blaming the inadequacy of the American inspection. The importers say the New York inspection is better than that of Philadelphia and Baltimore, while that of New-port News is the worst. The importers are agitating for the introduction in the case of American wheat of the same condition that prevails with Russian, Roumanian and Argentine wheat, namely, delivery in good condition at a German port.

Money and Stocks.

New York April 28.—Noon — Money on call steady at 3; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½.

New York, April 28.—Wall Street.—There were small gains among the few of the winter wheat grangers, but there was more losses in the general list than gains. So few stocks were traded in and the changes were so insignificant that it was difficult to detect the drift of the market.

Subsequent transactions in the stock market did not relieve it of any of its opening dullness, but the price level was lifted slightly above last night on an average. There appeared to be a more general shading off at 11 o'clock. The market was practically stagnant.

Slight activity developed on the selling side, which carried down Metropolitan Street Railway and Consolidated Gas 1%, Metropolitan Securities 2, and Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Northwestern, Colorado Fuel and some minor stocks a point. The average declines reached a moderate fraction. Expectations of a decision on the validity of the New York state franchise tax induced the selling. Minneapolis & St. Louis dropped 3½, Toledo Railway & Light 4, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie preferred 2, and International Power 1¾. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Selling of the usual leaders ceased and they steadied at the low level. Meanwhile small offerings of other stocks continued, resulting in losses of 3 in Pullman, 2¾ in Northwestern and a point in Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio and People's Gas.

New York Stocks.

Am. Locomotive	26½	26⅝	25¾	25¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	124⅞	125⅞	124⅜	125
Atchison	81⅞	82⅜	81⅞	82⅛
Atchison pfd	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
Am. Car & F. Co.	39¾	40	39¾	40
Anaconda	102			
Amal. Copper	62⅞	63⅝	62⅞	63⅜
Balt. & Ohio	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞
Brklyn. R. Trans.	64⅞	65⅛	64⅞	65
Can. Pacific	130⅝	130⅝	129⅝	129⅝
Chicago G. W.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
Clover Leaf	24⅜			
Clover Leaf pfd.	43¼			
Con. Tob. 4's	62½			
Col. Fuel	64¾	65⅛	64¾	65
Ches. & Ohio	44	44	43⅞	44
Erie com	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
Louis. & Nash	117½			
Leather	13½			
Leather pfd	93½			
Ice common	8⅝			
Manhattan	140⅜	141	139¾	140